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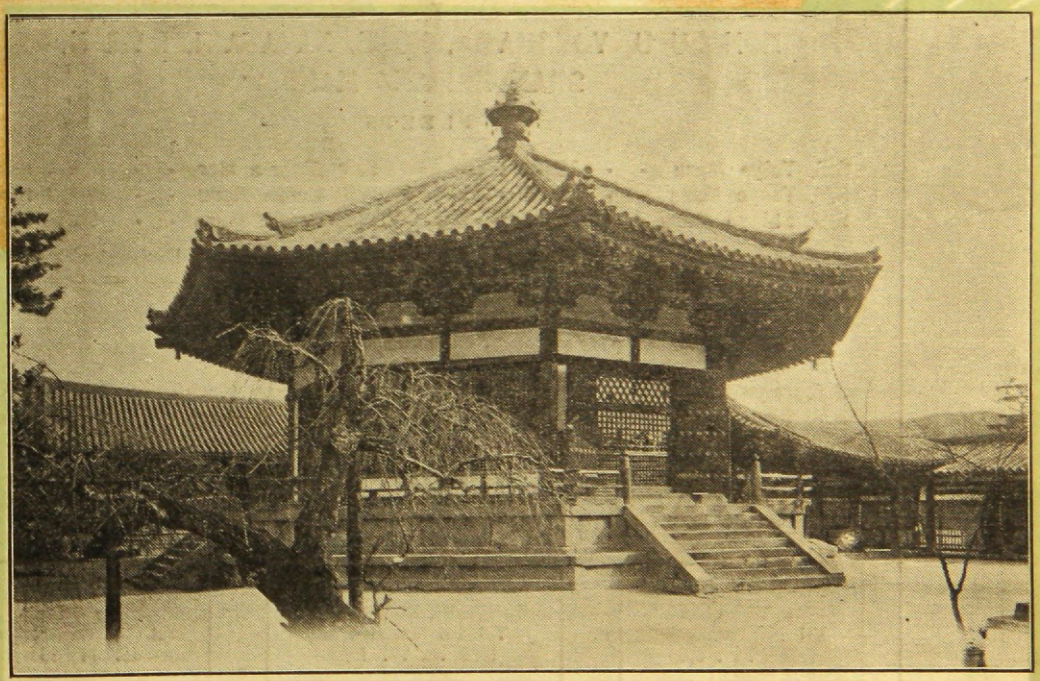

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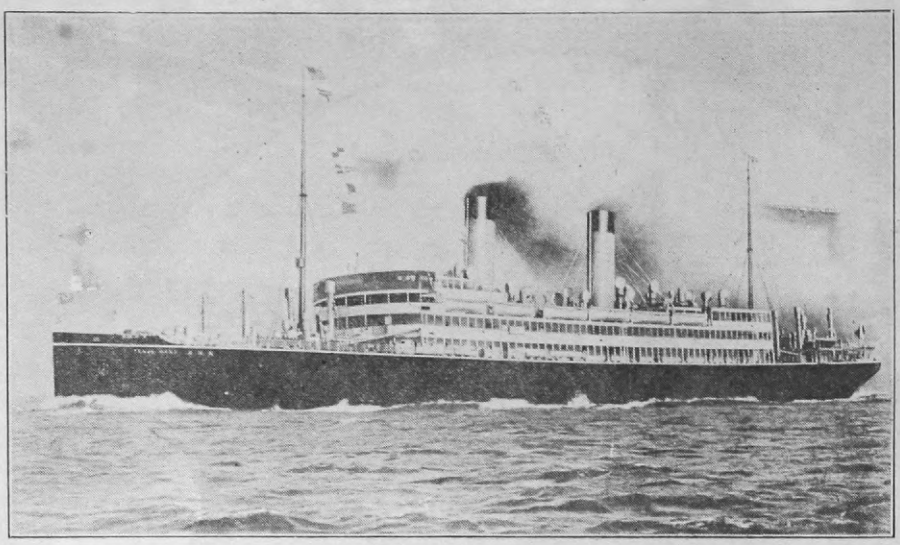

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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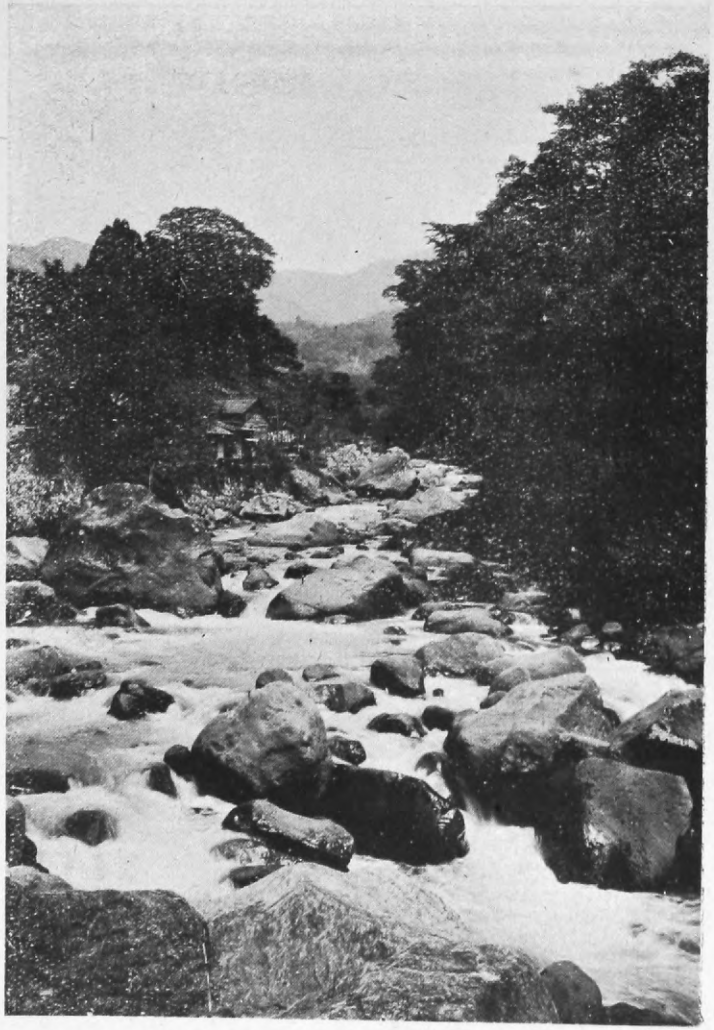

A Hakone river, the Miyagi hayakawa

The Shirabe Waterfall, in the Hakone mountains

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A beauty and an actor, by Toyokuni I

One of the Imayo Rokkasen, by Toyokuni I

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE
VOLUME THIRTEEN JAN. 1923 NUMBER FOUR

STUDY AND TRANSLATION OF FAR EASTERN POETRY

By A. NEVILLE J. WHYMANT PH. D., LITT. D.

Professor of Hōsei Univeristy Tōkyō

FOR many years great interest has been displayed in Europe and America in Far Eastern poetry. Especially is this the case in England where one can find many people anxious to discover the spirit of Oriental verse, although they have not sufficient time, nor perhaps the inclination, to master such difficult languages as Chinese or Japanese. The labour required to obtain sufficient knowledge of these tongues to appreciate the beauties of the poems in their native dress is prohibitive to all save a very few and to them indeed it must be a life-work. Upon those who have been fortunate or diligent enough to acquire such knowledge falls the arduous responsibility of providing in the English language, not only correct translations but readable versions imbued with the spirit of the original. Difficult though this may be, I believe it is possible in most cases, though some of the best must be forever lost to those who do not understand the original.

Many different translators have essayed different forms of rendering—some reproducing Chinese or Japanese verse in plain prose, others in rhymed stanzas and others again in *vers libre*. So far I know of only one translator (Mr. Porter sometime of Oxford and translator of Tosa Nikki and Tsurezure-gusa) who has endeavoured to reproduce the original metre of *hokku*. Dr. Clay McCaulay in his metrical versions of the Hyakuninisshu followed this system for the tanka. But Mr. Porter's translations erred in having 6, 7, 6 instead of 5, 7, 5 and Dr. McCaulay's work though strictly correct in number of syllables often failed to bring out the full meaning and in some cases was unsatisfactory to the ear.

It should be possible to keep the original metre so far as Japanese is concerned, since in the original there is no rhyme, but the effect of a recited poem is strongly suggestive of cadence which is so musical as to render rhyme unnecessary. None the less if in the English version the first line rhymes with the last this effect of cadence in the Japanese original is brought over to the translation together with the meaning. Were this rhyme omitted the words would sound harsh or rough—sometimes giving the opposite effect to that desired—a dainty poetic suggestion of a larger thought. It is not so necessary even in Chinese poems, closely to copy the metre and to rhyme one's verse, though it is as a rule quite

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easy to find a corresponding measure in the English tongue. For Chinese verse has a much greater variety of metre than has Japanese. Although several other varieties exist those used in Japan from classical times to the present day are only two in number the hokku (or haiku or haikai of 3 lines of 5, 7 and 5 syllables respectively, the smallest vehicle of verse in the whole world of literature), and the tanka of 5, 7, 5, 7, 7, syllables. Within this narrow sphere have been enshrined suggestions of thoughts and feelings on countless subjects and oftentimes a rapid impression of some lovely scene is depicted in startling relief to give pause to our thoughts.

The great difference between the genius of Chinese and English or Japanese and English must of necessity cause much trouble unless the translator is able to enter into the mental state of the original writer. This can only be achieved by much reading and re-reading and by association with natives through the medium of their own tongue. The last thing permitted to the translator is superficiality, his understanding and sympathy must be deep or his work is shallow and soulless. How often is it insisted upon that a student of a foreign idiom must think in the language he is learning but in poetry study he must acquire new senses of feeling or sharpen those he has. For while the fundamental emotions of man are in the main identical the world over yet the means of expressing or repressing them are as varied as the numerous different races. But all translators have had experience of this in trying to express emotion or an emotional state through the medium of words.

Let us take first of all a Chinese poem by Ō-I (Chinese Wang Wei 王維), which for the sake of example I give both in the original text and Japanese reading:

雜詩

君自故鄉來、
應知故鄉事、
來日綺窓前、
寒梅著花未。

君故郷より來たる、
應に故郷の事を知るべし、
來日綺窓の前、
寒梅花を著けしや未なや。

The first point to be considered is the general effect produced by such a poem at the instant of completion of reading. If then the meaning flows naturally into a certain channel that is the best rendering into one's own tongue. It may be that after prolonged thought, no version in poetry will suggest itself and that being so, an attempt to force such a thought into that form will be from the first unproductive of interest. In this case the main thought to an English mind is the longing for home typified by a mental vision of a venturesome plum blossom thrusting itself from its warm cosiness in the bud into the outer colder air close by the exile's silken window. The longing for news from a newcomer who has recently passed that way is more keenly felt even than expressed in the original and several versions would have to be made before one which could hope to convey to *all* English readers the full meaning of the original could be adopted.

As a first impression for my own use I adopted a translation as follows:—

You from my old home
Tell, what is passing there?
When you passed close by
My silken window fair,

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Did you not descry
The plum blossom there?
The first, cold, flower?

But this even leaves much to be desired and is only introduced as an example of the stages of thought through which the original must go. Also of conrse the Chinese is a much more condensed language than English and a greater length is imperative in the translation. Occasionally however the impression runs straight and clear from the one language into another and then indeed one can suppose that the translation will stand. As an example I may say that during the present autumn I was reading some selected hokku in a period of leisure when one of them ran straightway into English thus:—

"Ah, for me alas
Nought remains of summer flow'rs
Antumn's wither'd grass."

This I think would convey to any intelligent reader of English the despondent mood of the writer who likened his once bright hopes, bright as summer flowers to the now withered grass of autumn. Another one in which a quaint and very pretty conceit is shewn:—

"There, all in a row
Plum trees in the early spring
Like a wall of snow."

What a picture is presented here, sketched in as few words as the artist would make strokes with his brush in painting the scene. A few more follow in which the same characteristic deftness appears. I think that the preservation of the Japanese metre *together with* the rhyme, is calculated to produce upon an English mind the same effect as the original gives to the Japanese.

"Now the sun's gone down

All the shops shew lantern lights
Like a firefly-town."

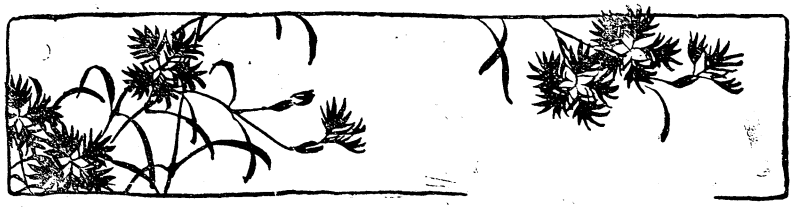
"Butterfly come near
I would learn your dreams of ease
You need have no fear."

"Autumn breezes blow
What the pine sings to the clouds
I shall never know."

"Baby have a care!
Nestling snugly on my back
Do not pluck my hair!"

"'Mid the springtime snow
Here and there a dainty bud
Now begins to shew."

(*To be continued*)



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JAPAN'S BUDGET FOR 1923-1924

THE Japanese Government's draft budget for the fiscal year 1923-1924 was made public in November. It provides 1,350,000,000 yen revenue, of which 1,236,000,000 yen represents ordinary revenue expenditure and 114,000,000 yen extraordinary expenditure revenue, and 1,350,000,000 yen expenditure, of which 987,000,000 yen forms the ordinary expenditure and 363,000,000 yen the extraordinary expenditure.

The revenue in detail is as under :—

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Item.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.
	(In Thousands of Yen.)	
Taxes:		
Land Tax	69,251	74,144
Income Tax	199,593	203,578
Business Tax	47,000	66,838
Mining Tax	6,000	8,342
Saké Tax	189,000	188,838
Sugar Consumption Tax	46,000	43,087
Textile „ „	36,850	42,614
Exchange Tax	11,500	10,876
Import Duties	82,900	71,744
Succession Tax	9,670	7,158
Transit Duty	9,000	9,276
Soy Tax...	6,000	5,638
Medicine Business Tax	300	308
Tonnage Duty	885	852
Total	716,764	734,297
Stamp Receipts	79,000	83,658
Receipts from Government Business and Properties	343,900	348,448
Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone Receipts...	177,500	187,849
Forests Receipts	41,800	39,221
Profits of the Monopoly Bureau	104,000	101,323
Dividends	9,900	9,875
Prisoners' Wages ...	5,000	5,060
Miscellaneous Receipts	27,300	33,023
Transferred from the Special Deposit Account	45,900	46,029
Grand Total... ...	1,213,000	1,245,457

Besides, the sum of 23,000,000 yen is restored on account of the suspension of taxation re-adjustment, bringing the grand total up to 1,236,000,000 yen.

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

Item.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.
	(In Thousands of Yen.)	
Receipts from the Transfer of Government Possessions	2,800	5,394
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,348	21,498
High School Establishment and Extension Funds Received	3,270	3,290
Building Expenses Contributed	66	715
Public Bodies' Construction Expenses Received	7,400	7,688
Shares of Public Bodies' Construction Expenses Received	9,800	9,168
Scientic Research Encouragement Funds Received	25	25
Transfer from Special Accounts	3,200	7,864
National Bonds Account.	30,000	54,890
Other Accounts	—	—
Total	58,290	—
Transfer from the Last Fiscal Year's Surplus...	54,000	124,590
Grand Total... ...	111,909	236,962

A further 2,100,000 yen is obtained by the restoration of some items of revenue, bringing the grand total up to 114,000,000

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yen. Thus, the next fiscal year's ordinary and extraordinary revenues come to the total of 1,350,000,000 yen.

As compared with the present fiscal year, the revenue shows a decrease of 131,000,000 yen, comprising 9,000,000 yen ordinary revenue and 122,000,000 yen extraordinary revenue. The decrease in ordinary revenue includes diminished receipts on account of the revision of the Business Tax, Stamp Duty and Income Tax Laws and the abolition of the Kerosene Oil Consumption Tax.

As to expenditure, comparision with the present fiscal year shows an increase of 45,000,000 yen ordinary expenditure and a decrease 177,000,000 yen extraordinary expenditure, the total falling off 131,000,000 yen. This diminution is in consequence of a reduction of 71,000,000 yen on account of armament restriction and re-adjustment and 65,000,000 yen on account of administrative re-adjustment, while 42,000,000 yen is increased on account of the restoration of the National Debts Redemption Fund, 11,000,000 yen on account of the additional cost of the Home Department's riparian works for the first period and the second period, 30,000,000 yen on account of an increased share by the Treasury in compulsory education expenses and 2,000,000 yen on account of the promotion of the rank of five high schools during the six years commencing next fiscal year, the completion of already established technical schools, the establishment of dental schools and the establishment and extension of high schools.

It was the Government's intention in compiling the Budget to retrench and economize expenses as much as possible in view of the existing economic and financial conditions in general and to carry out as far as possible matters of an urgent nature to meet the demands of the period.

Classified among departments, the expenditure is as follows :—

Department.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Extraordinary Expenditure.	Total.
Imp. Household Dept.—	4,500,000	—	4,500,000
Foreign Dept.—	17,000,000	3,000,000	20,000,000
Home Dept.—	40,000,000	74,000,000	115,000,000
Finance Dept.—	283,000,000	30,000,000	313,000,000
Army Dept.—	181,000,000	23,000,000	205,000,000
Naval Dept.—	125,000,000	151,000,000	276,000,000
Justice Dept.—	27,000,000	2,000,000	29,000,000
Education Dept.—	70,000,000	16,000,000	86,000,000
Agr. and Com. Dept.—	29,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
Communication Dept.—	207,000,000	41,000,000	248,000,000
Total—	987,000,000	363,000,000	1,350,000,000

Details of the expenditure for each department are as follows :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:

	Yen
Ordinary Expenditure	17,164,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	3,077,000
Total...	20,241,000

Principal Items Re-Adjusted or Decreased:

Item.	Amount.
Ordinary Expenditure:	Yen
Head Office of the Department....	632,548
Offices Abroad	2,072,250
Sending of Director to the Meeting of Directors of the International Labour Conference ...	91,403
Standing Military Committee of the International League	338,668
Imperial Japanese Permanent Office of the International League	92,561

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Directors' Conference of the International League	62,500
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,750
Total...	3,293,680

Extraordinary Expenditure:

Building of the Antung Consulate	30,000
Extraordinary Investigation Expenses	39,086
Special Treaty Revision Investigation Committee...	880
Extraordinary Peace Treaty Offie	63,700
Protection and Control of Koreans Abroad	54,140
Mixed Court of Arbitration	153,095
Execution of the Peace Treaty ...	20,000
Total	361,301

Newly Claimed Expenses:

Item.	Amount Yen
Increased Share of the Cost of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	212
Increased Officials of the Emmigration Section of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs	11,060
Increased Investigators Abroad...	19,892
Share of Cost of International Aviation Committee...	15,480
Sending of Diplomatic Deputy to the Court of Rome	114,647
Promotion of the Brussels Legation to Embassy...	97,512
Establishment of the Tsingtau Consulate-General	245,199
Establishment of the Poshan Branch Consulate	68,509
Establishment of the Fangtzu Branch Consulate	68,180
Establishment of the Changtien Branch Consulate	68,461
Establishment of the Santos Branch Consulate	20,380
Increased Expenditure of Courts and Registration...	4,742
Increased Cost of Prisoners... ...	14,516
Improvement of Judicial Affairs Abroad...	112,272
Increase in Various Expenses ...	368
Cost of Extension of the Foreign Department and Other Offices...	50,000
Increased Aid towards the Business Expenditure of the Toa Dobun-kai	132,960
Aid to the Dojin-kai	50,000
Aid to the Japanese-Russian Association's School	50,000
Increased Aid for the Education of Japanese Children Abroad ...	50,000
Protection and Control of Koreans Abroad...	276,852
Execution of the Peace Treaty ...	476,045
Investigation of Foreign Economic Affairs	20,000
Total...	1,967,287

HOME DEPARTMENT.

	Yen
Ordinary Expenditure	1,920,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	18,200,000
Total	20,120,000

Principal Items of Increased Expenditure:

Items.	Amount. Yen
Direction and Control of Street and Buildings	18,000
Police Expenses	850,000
Aid to Extension of Leper-Hospitals	156,000
Aid to Construction of Tuberculosis Hospitals	105,000
Hospitals	105,000
Aid to Construction of Insane Asylums	70,000
Prevention of Infectious Diseases	144,000
Subsidiary Interest on Tottori Prefectural Bonds	53,000
Riparian Works	13,760,000
Harbour Improvements	1,497,000
Work on Tonegawa Bridge... ...	285,000
Colonization of Hokkaido	1,200,000
Fishery, Islands of Izu	20,000
Special Police Arrangements ...	230,000
Control of General Election of Prefectural Assembly Members	178,000
Decrease in Expenditures	24,660,000
Decrease of Fixed Yearly Instalments	11,120,000
Decrease by Re-Adjustment ...	13,540,000
Decrease in the Total from the Fiscal Year of 1922-1923	4,540,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

	Yen
Ordinary Expenditure	283,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	30,000,000
Total	313,000,000

As compared with the fiscal year 1922-1923, the ordinary expenditure

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shows an increase of 53,000,000 yen and the extraordinary expenditure a decrease of 9,000,000 yen, the net increase being 44,000,000 yen. The decrease by re-adjustment is 5,000,000 yen, including 3,300,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 1,700,000 yen extraordinary expenditure. In ordinary expenditure, the increased items are as follow:

Item	Amount Yen
Increased Expenditure for Restoration of National Debts Redemption System	42,000,000
Increased Transfer to National Debts Re-Adjustment Funds Other than above item	2,000,000
Increased Expenditure for Revision of Pension Law	3,600,000
Increased reimbursements and aid...	1,400,000

There is nothing worth mentioning respecting extraordinary expenditure.

ARMY DEPARTMENT:

For the fiscal year 1923-1924, the total estimated expenditure of the Army Department is 505,200,000 yen, a decrease of 47,190,000 yen from that of the present fiscal year, excepting 3,575,435 yen on account of the Disabled Soldiers' Asylum, the Horse Administration Bureau and the Aviation Bureau transferred to other departments. The expenditure for already fixed items is increased 1,570,000 yen, and that for new items 3,560,000 yen, while 9,250,000 yen is decreased by the postponement of continuing expenditure and 43,080,000 yen by there-adjustment of armament and the Evacuation of Tsingtau, the net decrease being 47,190,000 yen.

Of increased expenditure for new items, 2,000,000 yen is the increase in pay to privates by 3 sen yer diem, 1,450,000 yen is for the removal or re-building of barracks and 100,000 yen is the increase in the cost of military patients. In the decreased expenditure by armament re-adjustment and other items, 24,360,000 yen is by armament limitation and re-adjustment of fortresses, 20,720,000 yen is by the withdrawal of the garrison at Tsingtau, while 2,000,000 yen is the increase on account of arms to be improved in the sequel of armament re-adjustment.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT:

The estimated total expenditure of the Naval Department is 276,000,000 yen, consisting of 125,000,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 151,000,000 yen extraordinary expenditure. Besides, 10,000,000 yen is put in the Budget as additional expenditure for breaking up the warships abandoned, allowances to discharged men and extraordinary limitation expenses.

In ordinary expenditure, 5,900,000 yen has been increased on account of the maintenance of new ships and 1,200,000 yen on account of the maintenance of the Aviation Corps. In extraordinary expenditure, 46,000,000 yen has been increased on account of armament replenishment and warship building, bringing the total amount of this particular item up to 493,000,000 yen to be defrayed in the five consecutive years beginning next fiscal year, for which 116,000,000 yen is to be expended.

Another item in extraordinary expenditure is 2,000,000 yen for improving the warships to be retained as a result of the Washington Conference, the total expenditure for the object being 50,000,000 yen to be defrayed in the eight consecutive years beginning next fiscal year.

The extraordinary expenditure includes also 650,000 yen for improving wireless telegraphy on warships, for which the

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total expenditure is 2,600,000 yen to be defrayed in the three consecutive years commencing next fiscal years; 1,500,000 yen for replenishing and re-adjusting arms and ammunition and 5,000,000 yen for the grand manœuvres postponed from this fiscal year to the fiscal year of 1926-1927.

The ordinary and extraordinary expenditures decreased 2,500,000 yen by administrative re-adjustment and 103,500,000 yen by disarmament.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT:

For the fiscal year 1923-1924, the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of this department amount to 27,660,000 yen and 2,040,000 yen respectively, showing a decrease of 960,000 yen 750,000 yen respectively, from the present fiscal year. The new items are 160,000 yen for salaries and office expenses for the three months beginning January, 1924 for enforcing the Code of Criminal Procedure and 10,000 yen for examining probationers on account of the revision of the Law of the Organization of Courts, in ordinary expenditure; and in extraordinary expenditure, 320,000 yen is for extending the buildings of the Court of Cassation and the Tokyo Appeal and District Courts and 520,000 yen for re-building prisons.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:

The Cabinet on November 9 agreed to expend 30,000,000 yen to be defrayed by the Treasury for compulsory education and school status promotion.

For the fiscal year 1923-1924, the total estimated expenditure for the department is 86,798,000 yen, including 70,833,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 15,965,000 yen extraordinary expenditure, showing an increase of 28,456,000 yen over the present fiscal year.

The principal new items of expenditure are 30,000,000 yen, an increase in the share of primary school teachers' salaries from the Treasury (out of the compulsory educational expenditure), 400,000 yen for extending and completing the higher educational system (the status promotion question), to be defrayed out of a total of 10,695,550 yen in the six consecutive years beginning the next fiscal year, 80,000 yen for establishing a physical educational laboratory out of a total of 436,900 yen to be met in the two consecutive years beginning next fiscal year, 110,000 yen for encouraging education of the blind and deaf-mutes, 69,000 yen for completing social educational arrangements and extending the Tokyo Museum, 150,000 yen for establishing a marine laboratory for the Tôhoku Imperial University, 106,000 yen for establishing an infectious diseases hospital for the Kyushu Imperial University, 30,000 yen, as aid in the business expenditure of the Japanese-French Institute, 1,135,000 yen, increase in the ordinary expenditure for the aviation laboratory, the Tokyo Observatory, the metallurgic laboratory, universities and other Government schools to be established or extended, and 3,273,000 yen increase in the ordinary expenditure for the establishment or extension of Government universities and other schools on account of the proposed establishment or extension of higher technical schools.

The most important items of decrease by administrative reform are 157,000 yen for the head office of the department, 13,000 yen for the Meteorogical Observatory, 3,000,000 yen for the Latitude, and Observatory, 309,000 yen in wages of school teachers serving as one year

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volunteers, 185,000 yen in the ordinary expenditure of schools and libraries, and 294,000 yen in the extraordinary expenditure of universities.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:

For the fiscal year 1923-1924, the estimated expenditure for this department is 50,100,000 yen, comprising 29,000,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 21,000,000 yen extraordinary expenditure. The new items of expenditure amount to 9,200,000 yen, of which the chief items are as follow :—

Item	Amount Yen
Increase of Forestry Expenditure ...	2,430,000
„ in Aid to Agricultural Associations...	150,000
Increased Expenditure for Encouragement of Reclamation	300,000
Increased Aid for Fisheries and Port Improvement	210,000
Encouragement of Cold Storage in Ships	740,000
Increased Aid to Scientific Laboratories...	100,000
Extension of Silk Conditioning House	2,000,000
Increased Expenditure for Extension of Iron Works	700,000
Increased Expenditure for Riparian and Afforestation Works	1,000,000
Extension of Silk Laboratory... ...	200,000

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT:

For the fiscal year 1922-1923, the estimated expenditure of the Communications Department amounts to 248,210,000 yen, including 206,950,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 41,260,000 yen extraordinary expenditure. The amount includes 310,000 yen on account of the Aviation Bureau to be transferred from the Army Department. As compared with the Budget for the present fiscal year, it shows a decrease of 22,280,000 yen. The principal new items of expenditure are as follow :—

Item.	Amount. Yen
Maintenance of Original Register of Electric Generating Water Power	67,000
Inspection of Pass-Books of Savings Banks	150,000
Shipping Subsidies	2,996,000
Building of Offices	750,000
Encouragement of Saving Deposits..	130,000
Equipment of Wireless Telegraph...	1,000,000
Encouragement of Aviation	30,000

Expenditure of about 30,000,000 yen is asked for arranging wireless telegraph on five routes to Europe, America, India, Australia and Shanghai. The scheme being of international importance it was recognized by the Finance Department, but it was decided to at first establish the European and Near Sea routes at a cost of 9,000,000 yen to be defrayed in five consecutive years to meet the Government's financial convenience, 1,000,000 yen being expended in the next fiscal year and 2,000,000 yen each fiscal year from the fiscal year 1924-1925. As to the American, Australian and Indian lines, it is officially wished to arrange with the Japanese American Telegraph Co., the American line to be established first. The Yap-Shanghai cable line will cost in repairs 6,000,000 yen to be defrayed in two consecutive years from the next fiscal year, for which 3,000,000 yen is to be appropriated. The expenditure has been approved by the Finance Department and it has been decided to ask for the disbursement of the money in an additional budget upon the ratification of the Yap treaty.

The Premier, Baron Kato, has made the following remarks on the budget: In the Budget, such important pending questions as the national burden for compulsory educational expenditure, the school status promotion plan and the debt redemption system have been solved. As

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to taxes abolished or decreased, the object has not been to reduce taxation, but to re-adjust it. Still, the people's tax burden will perhaps be diminished somewhat. I cannot say myself anything about the result of the compilation of the Budget, and it has to be decided by the criticism of the people.

Many politicians have published their views on the Budget. All the members of the former Ministry circle have signified their satisfaction with it, as the realization of what the Seiyukai Cabinet had intended. A few representative opinions of the opposition may be given as follow :

It is,of course, very hard to compile a Budget, but the one now published is unsatisfactory, which is to be regretted for the present Ministry, says Mr. Nakashoji, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The Ministry's platform published on its formation and the financial retrenchment declared by Mr. Ichiki, Finance Minister, were supported most sincerely with some expectations for the benefit of the nation, until the Budget, was published, and its contents found to be contrary to these expectations. The Finance Minister's draft of the Budget was suppressed at the very beginning of the Cabinet conference on the Budget without any consideration whatever, on the presentation of the Premier's personal plan, which was adopted at the conference. Why was this personal draft not shown to Mr. Ichiki before he drew up his draft? From this, it may be conjectured that some party was behind the curtain, restraining the Premier's action. It is really very serious, if the Budget was decided on carelessly in favour of a plan proposed by a party outside the Government, for such an ugly affair occurring in the center of the political world it is feared will extend its influence to provincial political circles so as to menace the future political situation.

Baron Sakatani, a former Minister of Finance, remarks :—

" The next fiscal year's Budget is good on the whole, but it is not very satisfactory as a financial programme. It is most important to draw up a financial programme so as to meet the present financial conditions of the country. I heartily supported the Cabinet's attitude, as shown at first, indicating its utmost efforts for economizing and retrenching in Government expenditures, both central and local. I hoped to see the Ministry re-adjust administrative affairs, limit armaments, mitigate taxes and re-adjust the national bonds, realizing a great curtailment of the Budget, and am disappointed at finding in the draft Budget that the Government's curtailment and commodity price regulation plans are anything but thorough. The Budget should have been reduced to 1,000,000,000 odd yen. To speak without reserve, the Government should have accomplished more in its financial programme."

Generally, however, the people seem satisfied with the solution of many important questions in the Budget such as the restoration of the debt redemption system, the promotion of the rank of certain schools, riparian and harbour improvement works of the Home Office, Government aid towards compulsory education funds, etc.

Public opinian appears, however, to be against the fact that the Naval and Army expenditures still amount to more than 200,000,000 yen each, only 71,000,000 yen having been reduced by them as a result of armament limitation and re-adjustment. Especially, the insufficient curtailment of Army expenditurc is the centre of public attack.

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ARTISTIC STUDY OF JAPANESE CHINAWARE

By VISCOUNT DR. OKOCHI

JAPANESE china may be studied scientifically and artistically. The scientific, or ceramic study is of the making and history with special regard to raw materials, while artistic study is of the artistic value.

The former study has been carried out exhaustively by some scholars, but the latter has not been conducted quite so satisfactorily. Expert tea-makers delight in tea cups, for instance, but there are no systematic views held of their artistic value, but simply that they give a good impression or have an interesting antique look as having been possessed by Sen Rikyu or Kobori Enshu and historically are valuable.

Yet this artistic study is very important for improving and developing Japanese china, and it must be connected with the scientific study and carried out at the same pace in order to truly study and to truly benefit the world.

The unsatisfactory artistic study in the past, while scientific study has advanced, has made the study of Japanese china incomplete, and its progress one-sided.

The artistic study must be conducted systematically and scientifically and as strictly as pure science. To study artistically a tea-cup for instance minute examination as to where there is interest in it, where there is beauty and where there is individual character of the maker, must be done systematically and analytically. For this, broad classification of Japanese china is necessary, for if all kinds are taken together for study, it is impossible to find a center, producing too complicated ideas.

For artistic study, we may classify Japanese china into four great schools. Of course, we may classify them in different ways, according to the way of thinking, such as according to age and to study characteristic features, taste, and fashions of each age and the effect which national thoughts or life of the age gave to china, or according to the process of their manufacture and study the nature and characteristic features of earthen ware made at low temperature and soft or hard clay or porcelain ware made at high temperature. But my classification is by schools, as we consider pictures and sculpture, as this is believed most convenient.

It is rather difficult, however, to distinguish clearly the schools of Japanese china which are intricate; yet they may be classified broadly into the four schools: Seto, Korean, Hizen and Kyoto.

The Seto school is the oldest as far as china of artistic value is concerned. Of course, there were numerous kinds of

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earthen and porcelain ware produced in Japan before they began to be manufactured in Seto. These older products may be valuable archaeologically and historically, but are thought little worthy of artistic study. The origin of the earthen and porcelain wares of the Seto school is not exactly known, but Kato Kagemasa, who went to China with the Priest Dogen, the founder of the Eihei Temple, Echizen, and learnd ceramic making there, returned to Japan and found a good clay in Seto after visiting various parts of the country, to start the industry. There he set up kilns called "heishigama" or "sobokai." Tea pots and cups with a brown glaze were made in this place. Subsequently different patterns were produced of the same wares, such as "kiseto," "hafugama," "shinoyaki" (by Shino Munenobu) and "oribeyaki" (by Furuta Oribe), the latter two of which were made in the period of Oda Nobunaga. Some of these products are very interesting and can be appreciated artistically. The process was later imitated in different parts of the country, and we can find in Kyoto and other districts china of similar pattern. They may be considered as belonging to the Seto school.

Next comes the Korean school. Korea having been civilized much earlier than Japan, earthen and porcelain wares were produced very early there, artistically splendid both in shape and pattern. Afterwards, imitations of the Korean wares began to be made in various parts of Japan, and more especially, in Karatsu and other Kyushu districts, whose kilns were mostly after the Korean type. A number of potters taken as prisoners or teachers from Korea to Japan by Toyotomi Taiko's Korean expedition were scattered over Japan. As an outcome of this, kilns were opened in Yatsushiro, Agano, Takatori and Satsuma in Kyushu and in Kosobe, Asahi, Bizen, Iga and Shigaraki on the mainland. The Korean school is quite different from the Seto school in tone and process, and produces wares elegant, simple and tasteful.

The Hizen school developed mainly in the Hizen District after the Chinese process, and to it belong Arita, Nabeshima, Kakiyemon, Mikochi, Hirato, Kutani and Imari wares. Kutani wares are a product of Kanazawa, which is the only district of the school on the mainland. This school is most extensively known to the world. China began to be made in Japan from middle to the end of the seventeenth century, and it was in the same century that Japanese china first became known in foreign lands; there were then no porcelain wares made in any part of Europe. These Japanese products were, therefore taken by the Dutch ships to Europe with great success. The European potters' ideal then was to manufacture such hard porcelain wares, and they made wares after the Kakiyemon or Imari patterns, but every were not so hard in quality as the latter. The Kakiyemon pattern was most popularly imitated in England, and France. This and Imari patterns represent old Japan among Japanese china even at present in foreign lands. Really, this Japanase china is very excellent and is indeed our pride.

The Kyoto school was originated purely on a Japanese system, whereas the beforementioned three schools owe their origin in more or less measure to Chinese or Korean pottery. It represents Japanese originality in the ceramic art, its founder being Nonomura Ninsei and its products

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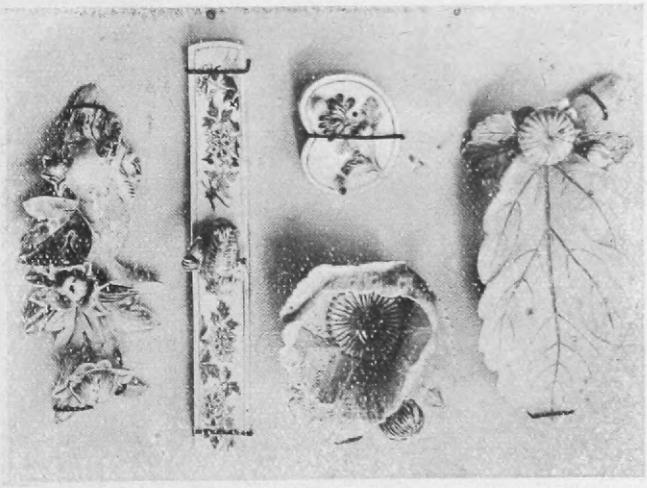
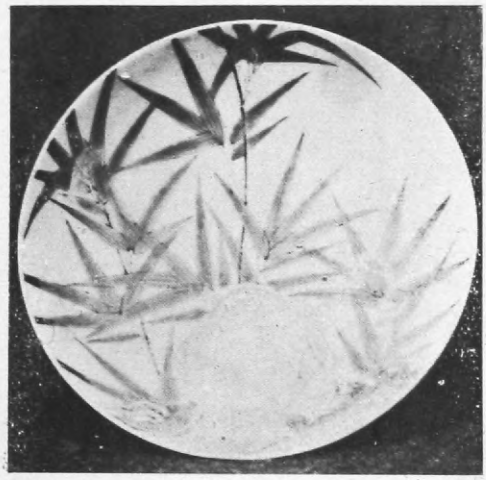
Bizen ware

Seto ware(1612 A.D.)



Satsuma ware



Arita ware

Bepresentative Japanese chinaware

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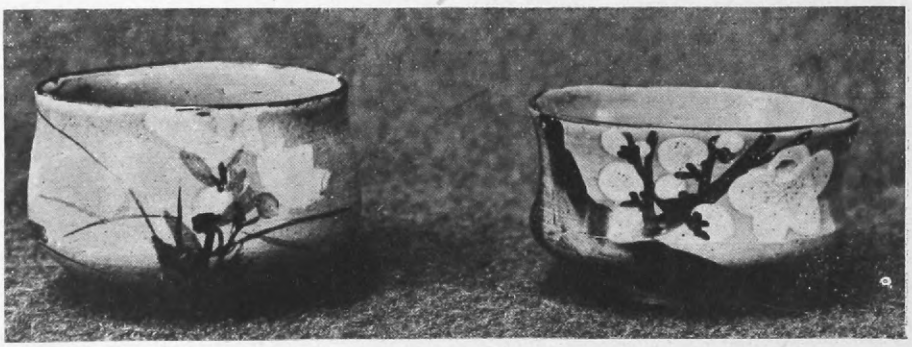
Kyoto ware, by Ninsei

Kutani ware



Kyoto ware by Kenzan

Representative Japanese chinaware

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being purely Japanese in taste. Before founding the school, Nonomura made plenty of wares of the Seto and Korean schools, but later, he succeeded in manufacturing the graceful patterns of the Kyoto school. After his death, his pupils followed his technic in various places, and produced the so-called Iwakurayama, Hozan and Mizoro wares.

The above is a broad classification, and it must not be concluded that men of each school have not produced any of other schools, there being patterns of the Seto, Korean and Hizen schools found among products of the Kyoto school, and it is only necessary to judge schools to which wares belong upon seeing them.

Some people make it their main object of study to value novel varieties, but in my opinion, this is no great factor in the artistic study of china for novelty does not always mean beauty. We cannot find any china of truly artistic value other than that of the above mentioned four schools.

We must see at first the special features of Japanese china. Chinese and Korean chinawares have their respective characteristic features. This makes them of much interest, as these characteristic features represent an artistic side of those nations. In connection with the development of Japanese pottery, one most important fact is that the manufacturers have made it their principal aim to produce wares for practical uses, in which Japanese china is different from that of China, Korea and Europe.

Foreign china seems to have been developed with the ideal to make them purely fine art products painted as exquisitely and as worthy of fine arts as possible. Greek pots are simply ornaments, and the owners first appreciate them as pictures and not to use as utensils. There was possibly, an idea of the artistic degeneration of applied art held in Europe. It sometimes occurs that the applied looks rather degenerate as compared with the pure. In my opinion, however, applied art is destined to develop completely as applied art, as pure art is pure art. European earthen and porcelain wares have had more tendency towards pure art, which is supposed to be becaure of the European potters' idea of the great degeneration of applied art and the great value of pure art.

Japanese earthen and porcelain wares show marked development as applied art. They have been made with consideration as to their practical use, according to which they have been diversified in shape, depth, figures, etc., their beauty in matching in shape and colour when arranged on a dining table also being taken into consideration. We can see no such consideration paid to chinaware elsewhere. Western soup and meat plates differ in depth, but they are the same in shape and figures and lack taste. They are simply ceramic products having no elegance, while earthen and porcelain wares not for common use approach the realm of pure art. Japanese china has been, fortunately, free from both tendencies, an interesting development.

As to Chinese potteries, the development of their production from very antient times has put out plenty of splendid makes, but they contain comparatively few fine shapes, for colour has been most valued. Indeed, the glaze of Chinese china is splendid, the ceradon being indescribably beautiful. In China, china has been made by a division of labour, and in times past, one flower-vase was

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made by 80 men. The products are splendid, but they present no individual character. The contrary is the case in Japan, where all the work is done by one man, who signs his products, as a painter does his pictures, every piece if china presenting, therefore, individual character, from which we judge who is the maker.

Finally, as to how to improve Japanese china, it is a hard question to solve in a short space of time. In my opinion, the essential factor is to study scientifically and artistically. We must make great exertions for development as ceramic products, while the wares must be advanced as artistic products worthy of their glorious history. It would be unreasonable to develop their ceramic and artistic sides jointly. It should be done separately to some extent. The present industrial system of great production does not admit so much of the artistic factor as did by gone days, when homes or small industry put out artistic products simultaneously with industrial products without any disadvantage to the former as to sale. At present, no artistic rice-bowls can be sold at a similar price to industrially made articles produced largely and cheaply, but at a price five to ten times as high as the latter. For this reason, we must separate them to some measure. Cheap strong articles must be manufactured absolutely upon the principle of large production, for which we must make exhaustive study. In inspecting works of the kind, I have always regretted the lack of the divisional labour system and scientific management, which are most important.

The artistic development of china cannot be expected except by the appearance of geniuses, for which the present educational system is incomplete. We can not hope for any genius from the present system of the ceramic department in the local technical schools, while the old apprenticeship is not such as to insure full development of this intricate art. A special school or a special education system should be established to give ceramic knowledge or technic and to make the pupils learn painting or engraving.

The authorities concerned are earnestly desired to consider carefully means to encourage the development and education of the artistic side of the ceramic industry.

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IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN TIMBER

HOUSE rents are at the head of the list of necessities of life that soared so greatly in price in consequence of the war. It was mainly caused by the shortage of dwelling houses in the cities due to the centralization of people from the provinces for work in the greatly expanded manufacturing industries.

House building has been naturally very active, which is partly responsible for the comparatively high prices of timber and other building materials at present. Needless to mention, timber forms the bulk of Japanese house building material. Prices have been advancing heavily lately, although they had been tending to decline.

The activity in house building led to great importation of American timber, which has remarkably increased the past few years. The following table shows the value of timber imported since 1912:—

Year	Total Amount of Timber Imported Yen	Amount of American Timber Imported Yen
1912	2,120,470	954,601
1913	2,617,707	434,667
1914	1,390,198	654,276
1915	1,367,588	533,522
1916	1,396,749	1,158,241
1917	4,944,436	3,264,114
1918	12,271,606	7,328,212
1919	10,889,941	4,133,341
1920	23,459,994	15,127,980
1921	43,476,529	25,514,419

This year, the figure will be increased, most probably, over that for 1921. American timber did not advance in price as much as Japanese timber, and was only 2 or 3 times the pre-war figures even when the trade was at the height of prosperity. American wood imported into this country increased even more in quantity than in value.

The increased importation of American timber is partly attributable to the growth of requirements of housebuilders and the dearth of Japanese timber, and partly to other reasons. American timber has been cheaper than Japanese timber. The price of Japanese timber in 1921 was two or three times as high as that in 1914, while that of American timber rose only 10 or 15 per cent. Of course, the latter ran up to a level of three or four times the pre-war figure at one time during the war, but fell off considerably since the economic crisis, until at present it is only a little higher than before the war, owing to a sudden decrease in demand and a decline in wages and commodities. A further reason is that the economic crisis brought down the freight rate on American timber to about $9 per 1,000 board feet for large square timbers as aginst $38, the high water mark reached about April, 1920. The economic crisis made Japanese sawmills, cautions about cutting and sawing too much timber, this greatly diminished the supply of building timber, while the demand did

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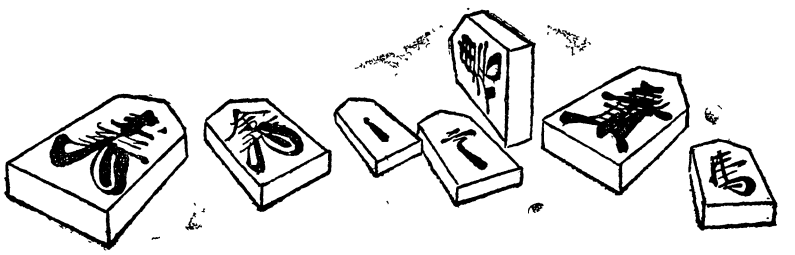
not decrease in proportion, but tended to increase. This gave a chance for the importation of American timber at a cheaper price than the Japanese goods, which missed the opportunity to overcome competition of the former, allowing it to find such a favourable market here.

The North American timber that comes into Japan is produced entirely in Pacific Coast states except the yellow pine and red cedar, which are produced in the south-eastern states. It comprises chiefly Douglas fir, but also contains a large quantity of western red cedar. There are a few other kinds imported such as yellow cypress, redwood, etc., but the amount is limited.

Douglas fir which is the most important American timber imported into this country, is behind Japanese pine in quality, but it is bigger and cheaper than the Japanese pine. It is much used for building, big houses, bridges, ships, wheel and mast building and for flooring. Western red cedar is lighter, and more fragile than Japanese cedar, although it is more elastic than the latter. Being very much durable, it is extensively used here in parts exposed to the open air. It has been very largely imported since 1921.

The future prospects of the import of North American timber cannot be predicted at present, as it is subject to the conditions of the timber market, the freight rate and various other things. It is hardly likely, however, to undergo any abrupt change, which should be avoided as far as possible. It is necessary for importers to be very careful in importing wood. In 1921, they were rather careless in selection, which is a most important matter in relation to Japanese timber.



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SIR CLAUDE HILL IN JAPAN

A LETTER addressed to Mr. S. Hirayama, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, from Mr. Miyake, a Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Switzerland, apprised him that Sir Claude Hill, Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, and party had left Paris on September 16 and would arrive at Yokohama by the "President Madison" after visiting London, New York and Victoria. Mr. Hirayama and others of the Red Cross eagerly awaited their arrival. As soon as the steamer entered the zone of the wireless telegraph, the visitors were told, on October 20 that it was hoped they would arrive at Yokohama safely, and were informed of program for their reception. Sir Claude Hill replied, expressing thanks for the kindness shown.

The steamer reached Yokohama early on the morning of October 26 and the party was welcomed there by Mr. Matsubara, the Vice-Chief of the Kanagawa Office of the Japan Red Cross Society, in place of its Chief, who was absent, Mrs. Matsubara, the Vice-Chief of the Kanagawa Office of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurses Association, Director Mr. Yamamiya, Mrs. Yamamiya, and their daughter, Director Mr. Hibi, and many other ladies and gentlemen, including Advisor Dr. Ninakawa and Director Mr. Inouye from the head office of the Japan Red Cross Society. An interpreter previously visited the party on board the steamer, which arrived during a storm, and conveyed greetings to them. When the steamer came alongside the pier, Dr. Ninakawa and Mr. Inouye first went aboard, and met the party. Sir Claude Hill shook hands very warmly with Dr. Ninakawa, as they were friends. When the party landed, the daughter of Mr. Yamamiya, aged 10, presented bouquets of roses and carnations to Sir Claude Hill and two others. The party shook hands with all these welcoming them. They then visited the Kanagawa Prefectural Office by automobile, the target of cameras, their faces showing their pleasure. They were in good spirits and betrayed no fatigue, despite their long sea voyage. S r Claude Hill is a man of good physique, and his very cordial attitude produced a pleasant impression on those welcoming him. The party was apparently gratified by their enthusiastic welcome and looked with interest at the members of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurses Association in Japanese dress. The daughter of Mr. Yamamiya was in a striking kimono of "yuzen" material and a photograph was taken with her in the centre.

While in the reception room of the Kanagawa Prefecture Red Cross Office, the party were much interested in Japanese pictures showing Yokohama since its opening to foreign trade, and they told a member of the head office of the Japan Red Cross that they felt at home upon landing at Yokohama. After a rest, they went to Yokohama Station by an automibile,

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accompanied by many members of the Yokohama œffice of the Japan Red Cross Society, and took the 10.55 a.m. train, which arrived at Tokyo Station at 11.50 o'clock.

At Tokyo Station, the President Mr. Hirayama, and the Vice-Presidents Marquis Tokugawa and Mr. S. Sakamoto of the Japan Red Cross Society, Dr. Sato, the Director of the Red Cross Hospital, representatives of the Army and Navy Ministers, Interpreters of the British Embassy, Dr. Watabiki and Mr. Sato, (the last mentioned two being delegates to the Bangkok Conference) awaited the arrival of the party. The party left the train, escorted by Dr. Ninakawa and Mr. Inouye, and cordially shook hands with the President and Vice-Presidents of the society, words of welcome and thanks being exchanged on the platform. There was another battery of cameras as in Yokohama.

Sir Claude Hill went to the British Embassy by attomobile and the other two gentelemen went to the Imperial Hotel.

On the 27th, Sir Claude Hill and party were invited to a luncheon in their honour at the Koraku-yen by the Army and Navy Ministers, accompanied by Dr. Ninakawa. The Army Minister delivered an address of welcome. Sir Hill expressed thanks for their warm reception. He stated that the Leagues of Red Cross Societies and their International Committee, which had been separated since the end of the European War, causing anxiety to those interested, were to be combined before long, for each represented one side of the Red Cross work and stood on the same basis spirit.

The meeting was attended by a large number of officials from the Army and Navy Departments and was a great success, although the Navy Minister (Premier Baron Kato) was absent on account of illness. After luncheon, the guests were shown the graden, the beauty of which was much admired by them.

The Japan Red Cross Society invited Sir Claude Hill and party to dinner on the 27th at 7 p.m., when Baron Ishiguro, ex-President of the Society, Directors Nagasaki, Sawa, Asada, Kuwada and Okubo of the society. Director Sato of the Society's Hospital, and Dr. Ninakawa and the two other Japanese delegates at the Bangkok Conference, Messrs. Watahiki and Sato, were present to meet the guests of honour. The hosts were President Hirayama and Vice-Presidents Tokugawa and Sakamoto of the society. President Hirayama delivered the following address of welcome:

"We heartily welcome the arrival in Japan of Sir Claude Hill, Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies. After a short but no doubt a keen inspection of the humanitarian activities of our Red Cross, he will proceed to Bangkok to attend the Oriental Red Cross Conference which will be held there next month. His visit to the Far East will, we are sure, in small degree, advance the development of the humanitarian movement among Oriental peoples.

"The League of Red Cross Societies which was created in 1919, during the armistice, for the purpose of promoting peace and humanity throughout the world, is one of the most influential and of international important organizations. The movements of this big organ lie entirely in the hands of the Director General who administers and guides it. With the death of the upright and virtuous Lieutenant General Henderson

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last year, the post of the Director General was transfered to Sir Claude Hill, and the league has accomplished much during his period of office, for which we have to thank his high diplomatic and business ability and his spirit of active benevolence. We are, now, fortunately, favoured to hear from him a true and frank criticism of our Red Cross activities, which, we are confident, will greatly stimualte our development in this line.

" We shall not be the only gainers but, under his kind guidance, it is easy to see that the Red Cross movement of all nations in the Far East will be greatly improved. It is our proud boast that we Japanese have been prominently benevolent people from very ancient times. We dare say so, because our national history is full of witness to the truth of the statement, we esteem it as a never fading jewel.

" We are eager to offer this national spirit for world harmonization. We wish to devote ourselves to this lofty aim and expect to combine with the nobler end of the League of Red Cross Societies. The welcome opportunity of greeting such a rare guest as Sir Claude Hill tempts us to speak thus and we are sure he will completely understand our ideals which always have in mind the betterment of humanity, justice in the world and universal peace."

Sir Claude Hill replied :—

" Gentlemen, we heartily thank you for your reception to us, on our way to attend the Oriental Red Cross Societies' Confernce in Bangkok, and we have no words to express our appreciation of the courtesy accorded us since our arival in Japan.

" If time allowed, we would wish to stay a little longer in your country and see more of it, but we have a very regrettably short time to stay here. We may have something to teach the Japan Red Cross Society, but we have perhaps much to learn from it.

" The most important question to be discussed at the Bangkok Conference is how to prevent and stamp out different epidemics and contagious diseases, a question to the solution of which the League of Red Cross Societies has to give its energetic efforts. The Japan Red Cross Society has been engaged in relief work not only in time of war, but in peace, and its many years' experience and its success are worthy of admiration. I believe that the Japan Red Cross Society's co-operation with the world's Red Cross societies and its assistance to them, with its experience and success, will contribute much towards the health of the nations.

" The Japan Red Cross Society has given us a very warm reception and we hope that it will give like good treatment to the League of Red Cross Societies and the Oriental Red Cross Conference now to be held. The Japan Red Cross Society's delegates at the conference are men of much influence in Bangkok, and I am convinced of the great benefit this will give to the conference. In conclusion, we raise our glasses in your honor."

Mr. R. Schlemmer the delegate of the International Committee, spoke as follows :—

" Gentlemen, we heartly thank you for your invitation this evening. It need scarcely be said that the International Committee has a long history and is supported financially and otherwise by the world's Red Cross societies. The League of Red Cross Societies was formed after the Great War, and there can be no

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doubt that it will be greatly developed and become international. When these two bodies came to cooperate actively in war and in peace, a more successful result than otherwise will be undoubtedly achieved. The support of the Japan Red Cross Society is earnestly desired for the furtherance of this object.

"The next general meeting of the International Committee is to he held in Geneva, and it is hoped that the following meeting will be held in Tokyo. In conclusion, I again thank you for your great hospitality."

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress and His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent received in audience Sir Claude Hill and Messrs. Schlemmer and Bryson on the 28th in recognition of their efforts for international humanitarian work and honoured them with gracious words. They were invited to view the garden of the Akasaka Palace and were served with refreshments in the Senshin-tei pavilion.

On the 28th at noon, H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, Honourary President of the Japan Red Cross Society, invited Sir Claude Hill and party to luncheon at his mansion. There were also invited the British and American Ambassadors and Embassy Secretaries, the Siamese and Swiss Ministers and Legation Secretaries, the Imperial Household, Foreign, Home, Army and Navy Ministers and Vice-Ministers, the Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Intendant to Prince Kan-in, the Bureau Directors of the Foreign, Army and Navy Offices, the Directors of the Bureau of Local Administration, the Bureau of Sanitation and the Bureau of Social Welfare of the Home Office, the Secretaries and Adjutants to the Ministers, the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, Councillors and Managers of the Japan Red Cross Society, the Chief of its Tokyo office, the Chief of its Kanagawa Office, the Directors of its Hospital, its delegates at the Bangkok Conference, and the Mayor of Tokyo.

The Prince delivered the following address of welcome to the guests :—

"I am very glad to receive here Sir Clande Hill and Messrs. Schlemmer and Bryson visiting Japan from across many thousand miles of water.

"I greatly respect you for your exertions in the very important Red Cross work in the cause of the world's peace and human happiness.

"The Japanese Imperial House has been greatly interested in the same work for many years and has been encouraging its subjects to exert themselves in the cause of humanity in and beyond the Empire. It is heartily wished by our House and me that more exertions should be made by us in this very useful work, and I hope that you also will make further greater efforts. I drink to your health."

To this, Sir Claude Hill replied, on behalf of his party. He said he felt it a great honour to be so cordially entertained by the Imperial Prince, and stated that the League of Red Cross Societies was formed principally by the co-operation of Japan and four other great powers to extend the peaceful work of the societies, on the basis of the earnest proposal of the late President Davison of the American Red Cross, and that there is the urgent necessity of extending and developing the work. He expressed thanks for the hearty assistance of the work in peace time by the Japanese Imperial House. He also said he felt

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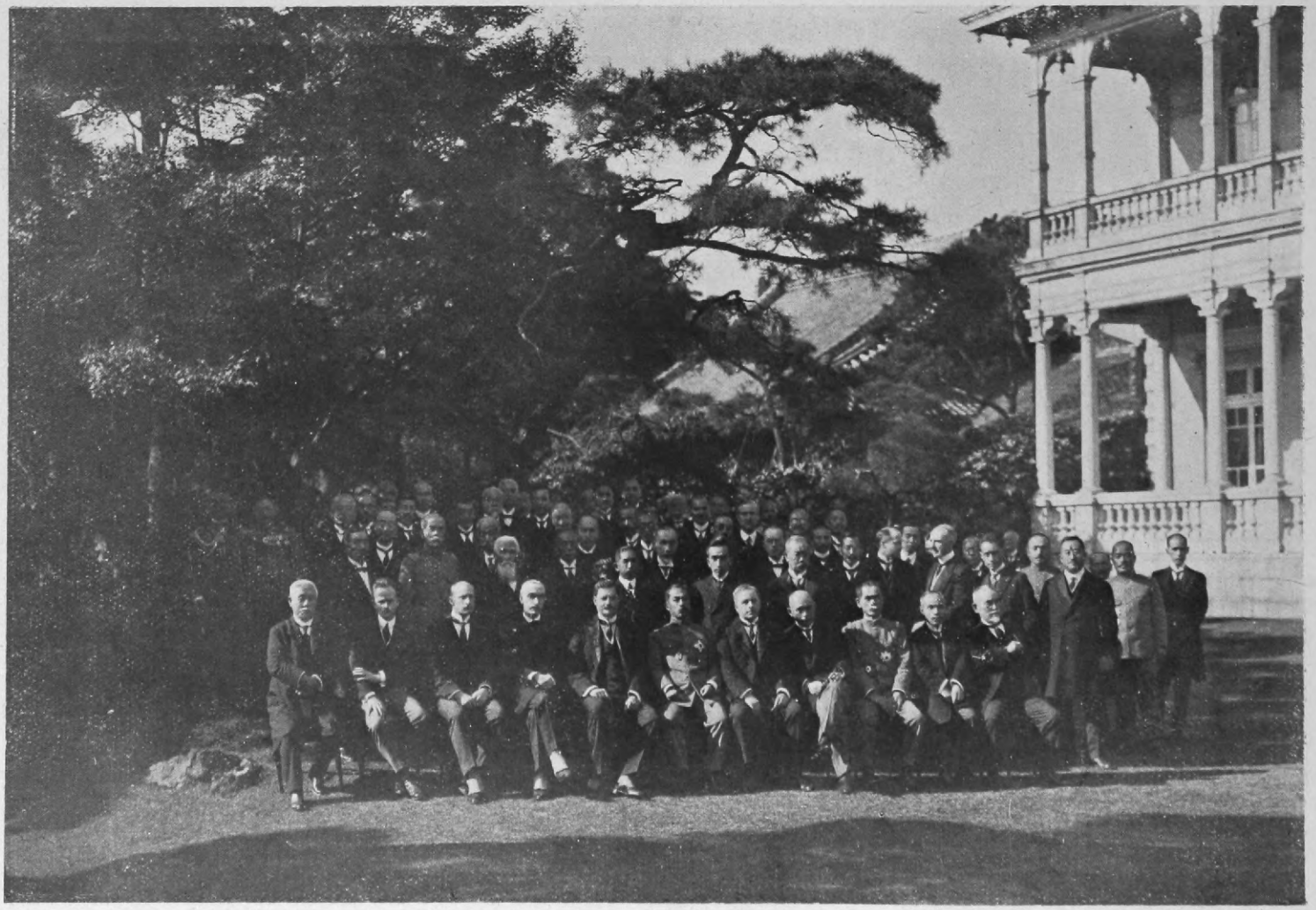

Sir Claude Hill and his party photographed with H.I.H.Prince Kan-in, Honorary President of the Japan Red Cross, after luncheon at the Prince's mansion. The Prince is seated in the center with the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Eliot, on his right(left in the picture); next to Sir Charles is Sir Claude Hill and Hon. S. Hirayama, President of Japan Red Cross is the first from the left

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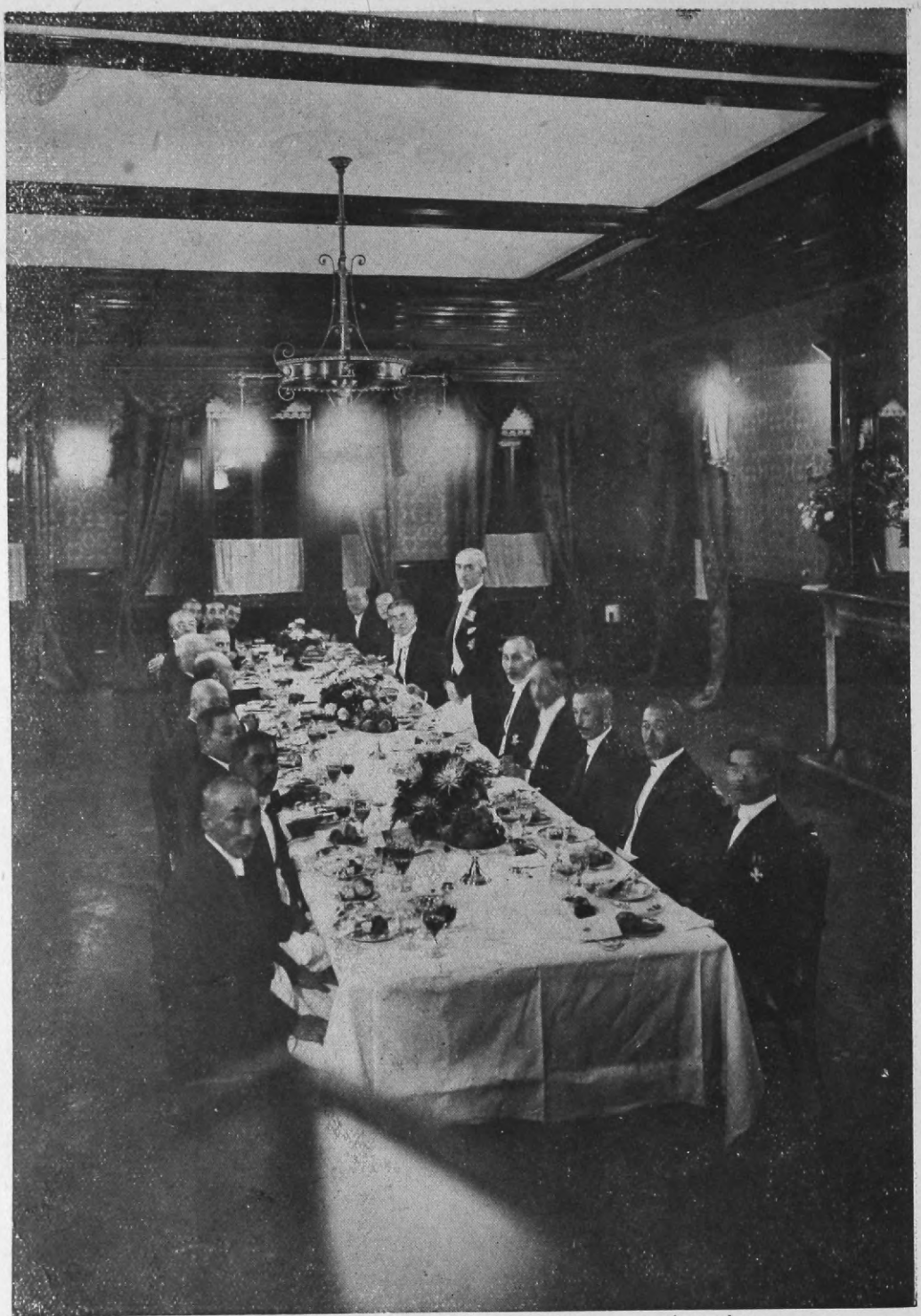

Claude Hill speaking at a banquet given in his honor by the Japan Red Cross Society

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Sir Claude Hill delivering an address at the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross

Sir Claude Hill and party on their arival at Tokyo Station. Sir Claude is second from the right and Hon. Hirayama, President of Japan Red Cross is second from the left in the photograph

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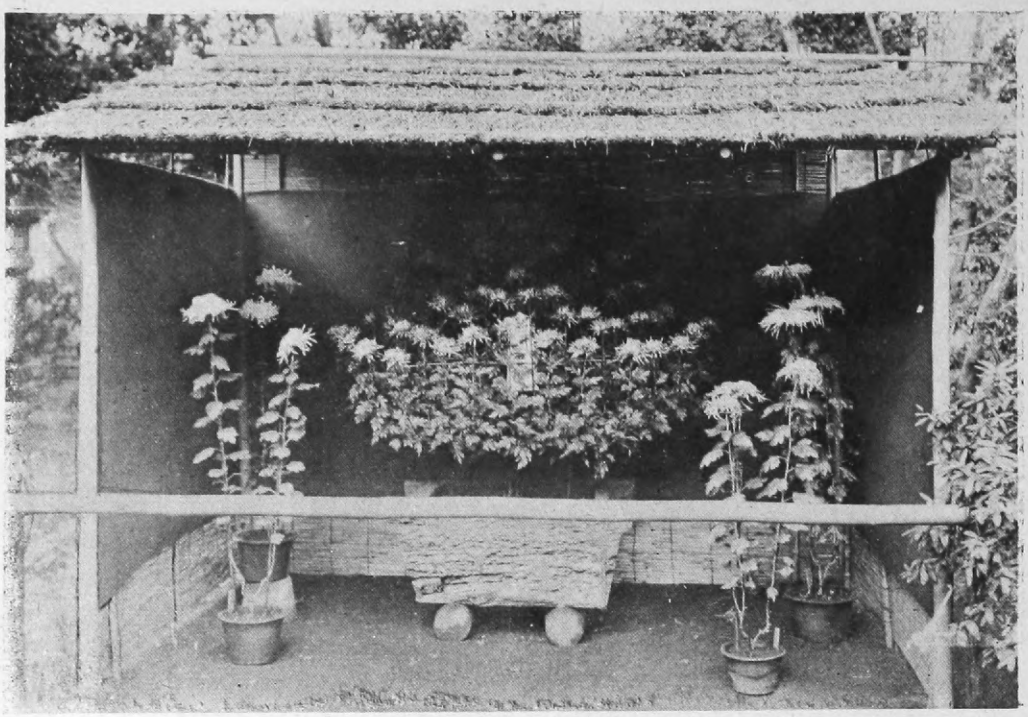
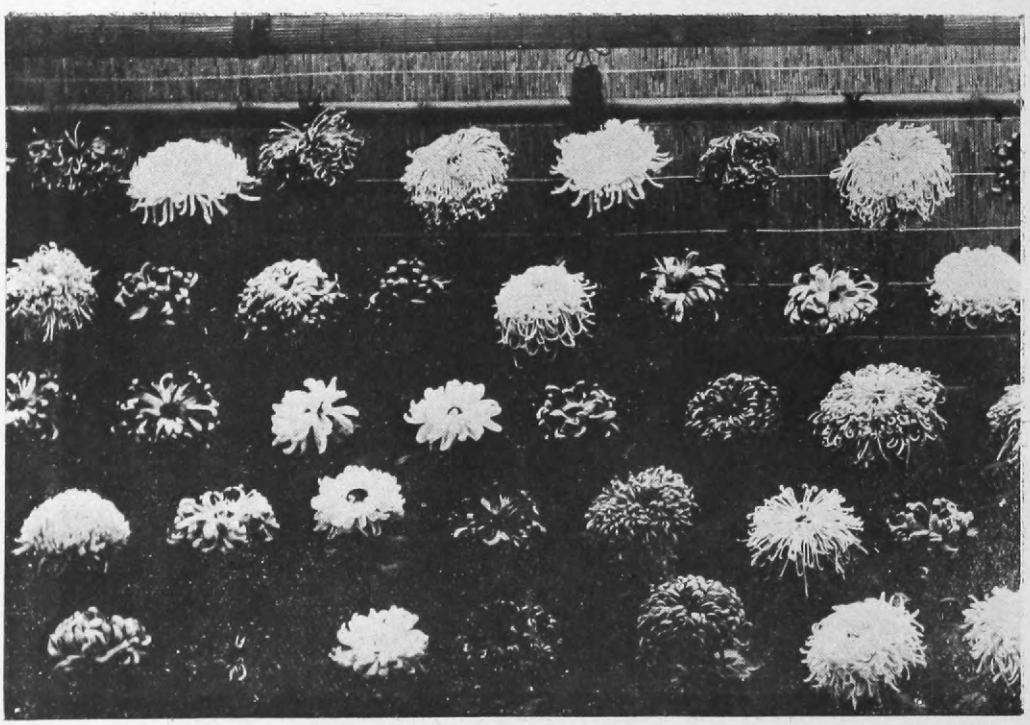


Chrysanthemum in their glory



The Chrysanthemum, the queen of Japanese flowers

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confident that a great deal is to learn from the Japan Red Cross Society, presided over by the Imperial Prince, by visiting Japan."

After luncheon the guests were taken through the garden, which they much admired. With the Prince and other guests they were photographed as a souvenir of the visit.

Mr. R. Schlemmer the representative of the International Committee, left Tokyo on the evening of the 28th ahead the other two member of the party, to attend the meeting of the International Children' Relief Society to be held at Batavia, passage by the Dongola from Kobe. The same day, Messrs. Watahiki and Sato, delegates of the Japan Red Cross Society at the Bangkok Conference, left Kobe for Bangkok by the "Fushimi-Maru."

Mr. R. Schlemmer had received a telegram from the Interbational Committee, instructing him to give cordial greetings to the Japan Red Cross Society and to congratulate it on its international co-operation. The Japan Red Cross Hospital telegraphed the committee, reporting the arrival of Mr. R. Schlemmer regretting his short stay and expressing gratification at the opportunity to cement friendship with the Committee.

On the 30th, Sir Claude Hill and Mr. Bryson visited the Hospital and Maternity Hospital of the Japan Red Cross Society, in Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo. They were accompanied by Dr. Ninakawa and were received at the hospital by Dr. Sato, its Director, and Mr. Saito, its Vice-Director. They were received in the room for guests of honor and given a statement in English of the actual condition of the hospital. They inspected the Imperial rest room, the Library, Fist Wards, bronze statue of the late Director Surgeon-General Hashimoto, the X-ray room, the Second (Charity Wards, Tuberculosis Room, Solariun, the Hall where carrying by stretcher is practiced and other rooms. They visited the rest-pavilion of the late Emperor in the grounds, were H. M. the present inspected the Polish orphans and gave them gracious words. Also they inspected the Specimen Room, the Experimental Room for Dishes, the Clinical experimental Room, general Bed-Rooms, the Out-Patients Consulting Room, the School Room for Nurses and the room where bandaging is taught. Finally, they visited the Nurses' Club, in which they listened to an explanation of chrysanthemum flower arrangment and scrolls and tablets of handwriting by prominent men, signed the guests' book and were served refreshments. They met Dr. Oshima, who was once sent to England as the head of a contingent of the society, and other physicians and chief nurses, with whom they conversed. They were photographed with the director, physicians and officials.

The party then visited the Maternity Hospital and were shown the Out-Patients Consulting Room, the Experimental Room, the Delivery Room, the Operating Room, the Bed-Rooms, the Infants Room, the Bath Room, the Dormitory, the Kitchen, and other rooms. Here they also were photographed with the physicians, officials, nurses, and midwife students. They left the hospital at 1 p.m.

Marquis Tokugawa, the Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Soceity, invited Sir Claude Hill and Mr. L. Bryson to dinner at his Komme mansion at 7 p.m. on the 30th. The guests were

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accampanied by the British Ambassador and Dr. Ninakawa, and the President and Directors of the Society, the Director of its hospital and others also were invited. The guests were shown the family treasures of the house, and listened interestedly to explanations about them. They and the other guests were photographed, and left the mansion at 9.30 p.m.

On November 1 at 2 p.m., a meeting was held in the hall of the Japan Red Cross Society. There were about 500 persons present, ihcluding the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors and Councillors of the society, the Director of the hospital, members of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurses Association, officers and officiale of Government offices and medical, schools the presidents of nursing associations, the principals of common schools, and nures of the Red Cross Hospitals.

The meeting was opened by a speech by the President, Mr. Hirayama, Sir Claude Hill expressed thanks for their courteous reception and explained the nature and work of the League of Red Cross Societies and the objects and importance of the Bangkok Red Cross Conference. He referred to the position of the Red Cross Society in the Orient and its relation to the League and the International Committee. His speech lasted about two hours. Mr. Bryson spoke on itinerant nurses and the Juvenile Red Cross. Both speeches made a great impression on the audience, and the meeting was a pronounced success.

The party was invited to the Imperial Birthday garden party held at the Shiba Palace by the Foreign Minister on October 31. On October 28, Sir Claude Hill was entertained at dinner by the Anglo-Japanese Association. On the morning of November 1, the party visited the residence of Mr. K. Murai, a Councillor of the Japan Red Cross Society, to see its garden of pure Japanese type. The day following, they visited Nikko.

The party left Tokyo for Kyoto on November 3, by the limited express at 9.30 a.m. They were seen off by the President and Vice-Presidents, Directors of the Japan Red Cross Society, Colonel Fukuda, aide-de-camp to H. I. H. Prince Can-in and many others. On the 4th, they saw the sights of Kyoto and on the 5th Nara. On the morning of the 6th, they left Kobe for Bangkok.

The Japan Red Cross Society recommended, on the decision of its Councillors that Sir Claude Hill be made a special member of the Society and bestowed on him the Medal for Merit, and aloso Meesrs. L. Bryson and R. Schlemmer.

Sir Claude Hill and party stayed in Japan for a very short time; yet their reception was a emarked success. Their inspection of the organization and condition of the Japan Red Cross Society and their interchange of views on Red Cross work with men of importance here will do much towards the elevation of the position of the Japan Red Cross Society in the Orient and enhance the value of its work at the Bangkok Conference.

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THE JAPANESE RED CROSS

ABOUT 9,000 Russians arrived at Gensan, Korea, since October 22 trying to go back to Baikal, their native place, in consequence of the political disturbances in Vladivostock. Some of had been wounded in battle, some had lost their husbands, others their wives and children, brothers or sisters, and fathers and mothers. They had been unable to bring with them money or articles in their hasty flight. The steamers carrying them to the port were packed with these refugees, who were suffering from extreme want of sleep and food. Infants were dying from want of milk. They presented a pitiful sight. Of these people, 541 were sick or wounded, and 1,500 were women and children.

Mr. Ussakovsky, the representative of the Russian Red Cross Society in Gensan, telegraphically asked the Japan Red Cross Society to give relief to these refugees, on October 25. The latter at once ordered telegraphically, its Korean Headquarters at Seoul, to take immediate steps to relieve them. The Korean headquarters forthwith despatched 11 doctors and 15 nurses to Gensan. The Korean Government and Gensan people gave their utmost efforts to relieve them, with money and material.

About 1,000 men have left Gensan for their native place with travelling expenses provided. Still there remain about 3,000 men, besides a number of soldiers. The sick or wounded number about 500 despite the successful relief work done by the Japan Red Cross. Some will take a long time to be completely cured. To make things worse, the cold weather has thrown these homeless refugees into more distress, and extreme hunger and cold have driven some of them to suicide.

The residents of Gensan generally are doing their best in relieving the sufferers, but the work has been too much for the people of the locality. The Japan Red Cross, which has already appropriated 40,000 yen for relief work decided to ask for donations for the Russians from its members, through its branch offices throughout the country, and its head and branch offices are devoting their endeavours to this.

The Society's reports show that the sick and wounded men have been recovering very satisfactorily, and only 23 of them died from October 25 to November 25. The refugees' condition on shipboard was disorderly and unsanitary, and different infectious diseases were spreading among them, and the society arranged, with official approval, for the landing of 1,500 women and children and for their lodging in the Customs sheds. This greatly lessened the crowd aboard and improved sanitary conditions.

The following are reports from the Extraordinary Contingents of the Japan Red Cross sent to Vladivostock and other places :—

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The total number of in-patients handled at the Japanese Military Hospital in Vladivostock during August, 1922 was 124, ineluding 15 old and 109 new patients, bringing the grand total from the beginning of this year up to 1,041. Of the above number, 29 recovered, 1 died, 52 were sent to other places and 4 left the hospital under various circumstances, there being 38 left at the end of the month. There were 1 old and 1 new a free patients, the total from the beginning of this year being 33. One of them was sent to another place, and one was in the hospital at the month end.

The out-patients treated at the Ichibangawa Charity Hospital during August numbered 2,390, including 705 old and 1,685 new patients, bringing the total from the beginning of the year up to 8,091. Of this number, 1,680 were cured and 28 left the hospital under various circumstances, the balance left being 682.

The free patients were 244 Japanese, 1,133 Koreans, 82 Chinese and 931 Russians.

During the same month, there were 16 in-patients treated at the Nicholaisk Military Hospital, including 5 old and 11 new patients, bringing the total from the beginning of the year up to 117. Of this number, 4 were cured and 12 were transferred.

During the same month, the Charity Department of the same hospital treated 217 out-patients, comprising 59 old and 158 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of this year up to 1,280. The in-patients were 3 old, bringing the total from the beginning of the year up to 22. Of in-patients out-patients, 45 recovered and 175 left the hospital partly cured owing to various circumstances.

Of the above free patients, 16 were Japanese, 82 Koreans, 1 Chinese and 121 Russians.

The relief party to the Nicholaisk Military Hospital left it and joined the Vladivostock Military Hospital on August 24.

The relief party was very busy inspecting or disinfecting the Polish children sent to Tsuruga, besides treatment of patients. Some of its doctors were sent to Tsuruga three times to treat these children on steamer.

During September, the Vladivostock Military Hospital treated 159 in-patients, of whom 38 were old patients and 121 new patients, the total since the beginning of the year being 1,562. Of this number, 61 recovered, 4 died, 81 were transferred and 3 left the hospital for various reasons, there being 10 left in it at the month end. Besides, there was one old free patient, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 21.

During the same month, 1,922 out-patients were treated at the Ichibangawa Charity Hospital, including 682 old and 1,240 new patients, bringing at total since the beginning of the year up to 6,142. Of this number, 1,502 recovered and 420 left the hospital under other circumstances. The hospital was closed at the beginning of October. The patients numbered 208 Japanese, 58 Chinese, 866 Koreans and 790 Russians.

On October 12, the contingent suspended work and began preparing to leave the place for Japan under Government orders. It left Vladivostock on the 19th by the "Chuka-Maru" with the directorate of the Vladivostock Military Hospital, and landed at Ujina on

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the 23. It arrived in Tokyo on the 26, when it was disbanded.

There were 23 patients, of whom 10 were old and 13 new, from October 1 to 12, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 167. Of this number, 6 recovered, 2 died, 2 were transferred, 1 left the hospital and 12 remained.

The first contingent was sent by the Japan Red Cross Hospital in August, 1918, and four years three months had elapsed when it withdrew. In the meantime, 56,373 patients were treated, Russians leading the list, as may be seen from the following details :—

Nationality.	Number.
Japanese	10,685
Russians	31,942
Czech-Slovaks	1,543
Chinese	1,507
Polishes	67
Other Nationalities	24
Koreans	9,244
Serbians	241
Greman, Austrian and Turkish Prisoners	214
Nationality Unknown	906

The contingent to Saghlien having been there for one year was replaced by another contingenty by decision of the Society's Board of Councillors. The new party left Uyeno on July 5 and from Otaru by the "Munekata-Maru." They arrived at Alexandrrovsk and replaced the former party on July 15. The new contingent showed no change in organization, it being formed of 2 doctors, 1 clerk, 1 chief nurse, 9 nurses and 1 servant, a total of 14.

The old contingent left Alexandrovsk by the "Munekata-Maru" on July 19 and arrived at Otaru on the 22 and at Uyeno on the 26. It was disbanded on the 27. During its service it treated 3,171 persons bringing the grand total up to 32,780. The average daily patients numbered 96, as may be seen from the following details :—

Number of Patients.	Grand Total	Cured.	Deaths.	Transferred	Left Hospital Partly cured	Left in Hospital
Japanese						
2,767	28,758	1,460	13	38	1,197	56
Foreigners						
407	4,022	197	2	0	193	15

Besides these 8,639 persons were treated at the Women's Hospital. The soldiers and civilians treated at the Military Hospital during July numbered 151, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 2,651 with an average daily of 8. Of this number, 67 were cured, 5 died, 62 were sent back, 14 left the hospital partly cured and 3 were left in the hospital.

During July, the patients treated at the Alexandrovsk Hospital number 304, including 62 old patients and 242 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,576.

During August, 269 patients were treated at the Alxandrovosk Hospital, including 65 old and 204 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,533. Of this number, 120 were cured, 3 died and 99 left the hospital partly cured, 47 being left in the hospital at the end of the month. Chinese number 13, Russians 7 and Koreans 15. Also 270 were treated at the Women's Hospital.

The Charity Department of the Military Hospital treated 153 patents, comprising 43 old and 110 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,034. Of this number, 75 were cured, 1 died and 37 left the hospital partly cured 40 being left in it at the end of the month.

At the end of August, the Alexandrovosk Hospital vaccinated 67 Japanese, 16 Koreans and 16 Russians.

Mr. Terakawa, the Head of the Con-

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tingent, was commissioned as Alexandrovsk Primary School doctor.

During August, the thermometer C. registered as follows :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1st 10 days	25.4°	8.3°	16.1°
2nd „	22.5°	7.1°	15.6°
3rd „	35.8°	9°	16.5°

During September, 288 patients were treated at the Alexandrovsk Hospital, including 47 old and 241 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,591. Of this number, 133 were cured, 1 died, and 13 left the hospital partly cured 61 being left in it at the end of the month. Of foreigners, Chinese were 4 and Russians 9, and there were 39 Koreans. Also 231 patients were treated at the Women's Hospital during the month.

The patients treated at the Charity Department of the Military Hospital numbered 163, including 40 old and 23 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,050. Of this number, were cured, 1 died and 18 left the hospital partly cured 46 being left in it at the end of the month.

At the end of September, the number of houses in Alexandrovosk and its population were 1,320 and 6,842 respectively, of which details are as follow :

	Number of Houses	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.
	Nr.	No.	No.	No.
Japanese	818	2,407	1,559	3,966
Koreans	107	487	222	709
Chinese	77	547	42	589
Russians	318	745	833	1,578

The thermometer C. registered in the place during the month :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average
1st 10 days	18.4°	8.9°	14.7°
2nd „	18.3°	10.0°	14.7°
3rd „	13.6°	4.5°	9.6°

Surgeon-General Tsuruta. the Director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the Army Department, visited the place on September 23 and inspected the cotingent.

During October, 255 were treated at the Alexandrovsk Hospital, including 61 old and 194 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,643, Of this number, 126 were cured, and 62 left the hospital partly cured, 67 being left in the hospital at the end of the month. Of the foreign patients, 10 were Chinese and 9 Russians, and there were 34 Koreans. In the month, 234 patients were treated at the Women's Hospital.

During the month, 167 patients were treated in the Charity Department of the Military Hospital, including 46 old and 121 new patients, bringing the total since the beginning of the year up to 1,033. Of this number, 115 were cured, 4 died and 28 left the hospital partiy cured, 20 being left in it at the end of the month.

During the month, the thermometer C. registered as follows :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average
1st 10 days	11.7°	3.2°	8.1°
2nd „	8.4°	0.5°	4.8°
3rd „	7.4°	2.5°	4.6°

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"UKIYOE"

By THE TOYOKUNI SCHOOL

THE Utagawa and Hokusai schools were most influential in the painting of "ukiyoé" towards the end of the Tokugawa period.

The founder of the Utagawa school was Toyoharu Utagawa, whose pupils were Toyohiro and Toyokuni. Toyoharu was commonly called Tajimaya Shoji and also used the nom-de-plume Ichiryusai. Coming from Usuki in the Province of Bungo, Kyushu, he learned painting in Kyoto under Saigei Tsuruzawa, and then came to Yedo, where he became a pupil of Toyonobu Ishikawa. Later, he created the Utagawa school by painting popular manners and customs.

He painted posters of the Tosa and Yuki Theatres of puppet plays in a new design, and then those of the Saruwaka Theatre. This suggests how excellent was his art, for all theatrical posters then were painted by men of the Torii school as they are to-day. When the Nikko Shrine was rebuilt in the Kansei era (1789-1800), he headed those who painted its decorations.

He was most skilled in sketching beautiful women in popular styles and in a very charming way. Toyokuni, one of his pupils, was his faithful successor in painting in this characteristic manner, and it finally came to represent the special features of the Toyokuni school.

Among his pupils, Toyohiro, Toyokuni, Toyohisa, Toyomaro and Toyohide, the first two were the most noted. Toyohiro was commonly called Tojiro and used the nom-de-plume Ichiryusai. He was born in Yedo. He never painted acters' likenesses. He drew illustrations in works of Santo Kyoden and Kyokutei Bakin and also those by Nansensho Somahito I. He was the first to paint such illustrations. He died at the age of 56 on May 23, in the eleventh year of Bunsei (1828).

Toyokuni was commonly called Kurahashi Kumakichi and also adopted the nom-de-plume Ichiyosai. His father resided in Shiba, Yedo, in the Horeki (1751-1763) era and made wooden images, especially being skilled in making those of the great actor Ichikawa Danjuro II. He naturally made his son study painting, and the son's skill in actors' portraits no doubt was inherited from the father. Besides being a talented artist of the Utagawa school, he learned the characteristic features of such famous painters as Hanabusa Ittcho, Okada Gyokuzan and Katsukawa Shun-ei, which he harmonized with those of the Utagawa school. He went a step more and evolved an up-to-date style. His beautiful women warriors and actors were miraculously painted, and he became very famous.

Before he attained that position, however, he experienced great hardships. He was confident of his ability, but was not yet known to the public, few being willing to publish his paintings. One

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day, he visited Izumiya Ichibei, a print-merchant, at Shinmei-maye, Shiba and laid his pictures before him, asking him to print and publish them, for which he required nothing. The merchant sympathized with him and readily fell in with his request. The pictures sold very well. This was told to Toyokuni, whom the merchant encouraged, promising to take up all his work for publications. Toyokuni was greatly pleased and studied even more enthusiastically, taking his work to Izumiya, who published them, until Toyokuni won much renown. He never forgot the kindness of Izumiya.

When he grew famous, the Utagawa school came into great prominence in the artistic world, some nobles becoming his pupils. In the meantime, he competed with Toyohiro, his fellow pupil, until they quarelled. Thinking this very regrettable, Shikitei Sanba, a famous novelist, intervened and wrote a novel with the title "Ittsui-Otoko Hayari-no-Utagawa." The illustrations were painted by the two artists, who were reconciled, as the book sold very well. Toyokuni died at the age of 57 on January 7, in the 8th year of Bunsei (1824).

The pupils of Toyokuni were as follow :—

Toyokuni—Toyokuni II.
Kunisada (later Toyokuni III.)

Kuniyoshi	Kunichika	Kunikane
Kunimasa	Kuni.ora	Kunikage
Kunimitsu	Kunimune	Kunifusa
Kuninaga	Kuniteru	Kunitsugu
Kunimaro	Kunifusa	
Kuniyasu	Kunitomi	
Kuninao	Kunitsuru	

Of those many pupils of Toyokuni, Kunisada and Kuniyoshi excelled in ability.

Kunisada, later Toyokuni III, called himself Toyokuni II for the reason that Kunishige, later known as Toyokuni II, died soon after succeeding to the master's name, leaving behind bad repute of his ability and of having fallen in love with the widow of his master. He is called Genzo-Toyokuni or Hongo-Toyokuni by print-collectors, and Kunisada is called Kameido-Toyokuni, as they resided in Hongo and Kameido respectively.

Kunisada excelled in actors' portraits as did his master, and he wss better known for his "nishikiye" likeness of Nakamura Utayemon, a famous actor. He was very studious and painted many women, wrestlers and actors. He painted "geisha" and courtezans showing their manners and customs so skilfully that it was clearly seen from the paintings in which quarters they lived.

The pupils of Kunisada were as under :—

Kunisada...	Sadatora	Kunishige	Kunitomo
	Sadahide	Kunitomi	Kunikiyo
	Sadashige	Kunimaro	Kunimori
	Sadayuki	Kunitama	Kunitaka
	Sadafusa	Kuniakira	Kunifusa
	Sadakage	Kunichika	Kunitsuna
	Sadatoshi	Kunimichi	Kunisada II
			Kunihisa

Of these men, Kunisada II and Kunichika are most famous. Kunichika is not the one with the same name among Toyokuni I's pupils. He lived until the Meiji era and is well known for his likenesses of Ichikawa Danjuro IX and Onoye Kikugoro V.

Kuniyoshi at first learned the style of Katsukawa Shun-yei, and then became a pupil of Toyokuni I. He took a fancy to the style of Kuninao, his fellow pupil. He blended the merits of the three painters and those of foreign style pictures in perspective and shade

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forming a new style. He was not so skilled as Kunisada in painting women, and he directed his efforts more to warriors. His elderly women look, however, prettier than Kunisada's.

At a gathering of artists at the Kawachiya Restaurant on June 24 in the sixth year of Kanei (1853), he drew a picture of Kumonryu-Shishin, a hero, in the "Suiko-den", a Chinese novel, on a sheet of paper extended over thirty "tatami" (mats) with his unlined garment rolled up as a brush. The picture was bold and lifelike and all who saw the work admired it.

He had many able artists under him. He died at the age of 65 in the first year of Bunkyu (1861). His pupils may be listed as follow :—

Kuniyoshi.....	Yoshimune	Yoshitaki
	Yoshitora	Yoshinobu
	Yoshitsuya	Yoshimasa
	Yoshifuji	Yoshimori
	Yoshikazu	
	Yoshiume	
	Yoshiiku	
	Yoshiharu	
	Yoshitoshi	
	Yoshinobu	

A few of the most able pupils of Toyokuni I were :

Utagawa Kunimasa :—He was commonly called Kansuke and came to Yedo from his native place, Aizu, to enter the school of Toyokuni I. He was a skilful painter of actors and was reputed to be better in painting Nakayama Kinsha, an actor, than his master, who was even mistaken for his pupil. In his later days, he gave up painting and made masks of actors. He died at the age of 38 years in the seventh year of Bunka (1810).

Kuninao Utagawa. Commonly called Taizo, he learned painting under Toyokuni I. He was patronized by Shikitei Sanba, a great novelist, and at first painted illustrations for the latter's books, and later for Tamenaga Shunsui's romances, for which he was renowned. It is not known when he died.

Yoshitoshi was the ablest pupil of Kuniyoshi, and was one of the greatest painters of the Meiji ara. He was the originator the "ukiyoye" of the Meiji and Taisho eras, Kaburaki Kiyokata who belongs to his school is known at present as a master "ukiyoye" painter. The pupils of Yoshitoshi may be mentioned as follow :—

Yoshitoshi...	Toshikata	Kiyokata
	Toshihide	Hidetada
	Toshitsune	Hidetomo
Kiyokata	...Shinsui (Ito)	

"Ukiyoye" of the Toyokuni school ornamented the last period of the Tokugawa Shogunate and lead other genre-paintings even at present, although the style has been quite changed. Ito Shinsui, a pupil of Kiyokata, is highly reputed as a progressive artist. He won a medal of honor for his picture in the Fine Art Gallery of the Peace Exhibition.

Toshikata Mizuno, Kiyokata's master and the best pupil of Yoshitoshi, was the greatest "ukiyoye" printer in the Meiji era, and changed Yoshitoshi's style so as to meet the taste of the period. Migita Toshihide, one of his fellow pupils, is drawing excellent illustrations in the "Tokyo Asahi". Kawai Hidetada, a pupil of Toshihide, was awarded medals at the Mombusho's Fine Art Exhibitions and was a man of promise. He died recently. Hirezaki Hidetomo, his fellow pupil, is spoken of equally well as Kiyokata in his painting of women.

The Toyokuni school has thus continued in an unbroken line. It is worthy

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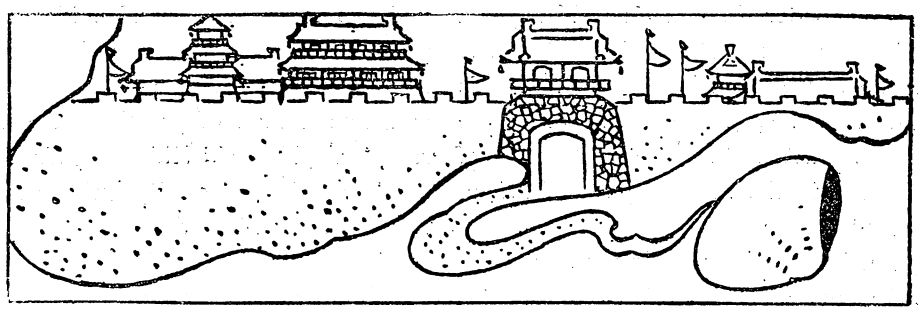
of consideration why its pictures grew so popular towards the end of the Tokugawa period.

At that period of the climax in the arts, popular interest could not be aroused but by something extraordinary and unusual, and the popular taste was for realism. Pictures of the Toyokuni school are devoid of spirit, but are realistic. They belong to the natural school and not to the Roman school. Its women are sensual rather than esthetic. Moreover, colouring is very heavy. The Yedo people of that age received no impulse from pictures other than of that nature. This is why pictures of the Toyokuni school pleased the people so much and flourished. They answered the demand of the age. They cannot be rightly regarded apart from their period. We must not forget that they had the actual life of the people of the time for their back-ground.

The works of Toyokuni III in his last days and those of his pupils, which are stereotyped and possess no individualism nor originality, are an exception, and all other works of the school represent beautified persons of the time. They are recommended as worth while study to those who simply admire the beauty of the pure blue of Hiroshige's landscapes. It requires little preliminary knowledge for those admiring these landscapes, but for admiring genre paintings actors' portraits, etc., by artists of the Toyokuni school, some preliminary technical knowledge is necessary. No one can appreciate their true value unless he is possessed of full knowledge of the literature, manners, customs and politics at least in the last period of Yedo.

Many foreigners praise only the pictures of the Hiroshige school and not those of the Toyokuni school; but this is convincing proof to the Japanese that foreign criticism of Japanese fine art is not always true and complete, foreign appreciation of Japanese paintings being recognized by Japanese as having the handicap of the foreign view point.



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JAPANESE CHILDREN'S GAMES

SOME games of Japanese children have already been related in these pages, to which the following may be added.

"Kagome-Kagome":—Many children join hands in a ring with a hoodman in the centre, who squats down. The children merrily sing: "Kagome-Kagome kago no naka no tori wa itsu-itsu deyaru yoake-no-ban ni tsuru tsuru tsuppeta!" ("Bird! Bird! When do you get out of the cage?") as they go around. When they have finished they stop and ask the hoodman who is just at his back. The hoodman gives the name of the one, whom he conjectures to be at his back. If he is right, the one named becomes the hoodman. If he is not right, the words are sung once more by the children, who then repeat the question to the hoodman. It is reiterated until the hoodman gives the right name.

In another game the children joining hands go around in silence with a hoodman in the entre. Presently, the hoodman cries out, "I have seen one." To this reply the children, "When have you seen?" The hoodman then names one in the ring, who at once stands up and squats at the back of another child. The children then question, "At whose back?" The hoodman replies, "At the back of so-and-so." If the reply is right, the children say, "That's right." Then, the one named becomes the hoodman. If the hoodman is not right, the children say, "You are wrong," and stand up and repeat the performance.

"Muko-no-Oba-san":—Two children stand facing each other at a distance, and a tagger stands between them. One of the children addresses the other in a loud voice, "Please take tea, aunt." To this, the "aunt" replies, "I cannot go, as I am afraid of the devil (the tagger)." "Come by a palanquin," says the other child. "I am still afraid," replies the "aunt." "Come by a rikisha," "Come by a train" or "Come by an automobile," he proceeds, mentioning all kinds of vehicles. Each time, the "aunt" replies that she is still too afraid to go. Finally, the "aunt" is asked to come, covering her head with a tea kettle. Upon hearing this, the "aunt" runs to join the child on the oposite side. The tagger, awaiting this chance, tries to capture the aunt before she can join the other child. If captured, she (or he) becomes the tagger. In Tokyo, the "aunt" is first addressed, "Just come, aunt."

Before the game, the "aunt" and the tagger are chosen by "janken" (a kind of mora, or method of selection). The tagger must not try to catch any one but the "aunt." When the "aunt" becomes the tagger, the new "aunt" is selected by mora.

"Takenoko-uri":—A buyer and a seller are chosen from among a number of children by mora, the rest becoming "takenoko" (bamboo-shoots). One

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bamboo-shoot child squats with its arms around a tree, and is joined by the remaining bamboo-shoot children, each of whom clasps his arms around the one before him. The children thus squatting in a chain make the bamboo-shoots. The buyer and the seller negotiate for a transaction. The buyer asks for a bamboo-shoot, singing the words. To this, the seller and the bamboo-shoot children reply together, "There is still a root." The buyer repeats his demand. The seller and the bamboo-shoot children reply, "There are still two roots." Each time the buyer repeats his demand, they decline, increasing the number of roots. When the number reaches that of the children forming the bamboo-shoots, the buyer says, "Then, I'll pull out the bamboo-shoots." So saying' he, helped by the seller, takes hold of the last one of the chain and tries to separate him from it by pulling, while the bamboo-shoot resists will all his strength. The buyer and seller succeed in separating them one after another, but if it is impossible to separate the foremost one from the tree despite all their efforts, the seller is thought to have beaten the buyer. It is interesting to observe that the seller never relaxes his efforts to pull out the bamboo-shoots thus helping the buyer, though the greater he exerts himself the more disadvantageous it is for him, for he loses if the bamboo-shoots are pulled out. This shows the innocence of childish games. The centre of interest in this game is to "pull out" the bamboo-shoots by main force, and although the result is a win either by the buyer or the seller, yet it is practically a contest between the bamboo-shoots on one side and the buyer and seller on the other. If the one holding the tree in his arms and forming the base of the bamboo-shoot chain is too weak to hold on and is separated from the tree, before all those clinging to him are pulled apart, it means all the bamboo-shoots are sold. It is, therefore, necessary to select the strongest child of the company for the position.

"Koko-wa doko-no-hosomichi-ja":— Two are selected by "janken" (mora) or simply by selection out of a company of children. These two join hands and raise them as high as possible, forming a gate. The remaining children come before the gate in procession, singing "Koko-wa doko-no-hasomichi-ja, hosomichi-ja" (Where does this narrow road lead to?). In reply, the two gate men sing, "Tenjin-sama no hosomichi-ja, hosomichi-ja," (This is the narrow road to the Tenjin Shrine).

"Let us pass the gate," sing the children before the gate.

"No one without business is admitted," say the gate men.

"We are worshipping at the shrine to offer an "ofuda" (a tablet) in honor of this child, who is of the age of 7," say other children.

"You are allowed to pass," say the gate-men.

The children visiting the shrine pass the gate one by one, while the gate-men sing,

"You can enter but cannot come back so easily, although there is no ghost on the way."

When all have passed the gate, they turn about to come back, when they find they cannot pass the gate as leisurely as before. They have to run through it one after another, as the gate-men try to beat them as they go through. This is the centre of interest in this game, the passers through trying to go out

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without being hit by the gate-men, while the gate-men, make every effort to hit them.

"Oyama-no Okitsune-san." One taking the part of a fox is selected from among a company of children. The rest join hands and come in the direction of the fox, when they address: "Let us play with you," and "What are you preparing?"

"I am preparing meat," replies the fox.

"What are your relishes?" ask the children.

"Pickled vegetables and pickled plums," answers the fox.

"Please give us pickled plums," ask the children.

The fox consents, and gives something representing a pickled plum to each, who puts out a hand. After that, the fox asks the children one by one from the right, "Where have you come from?"

The children answers, "I am from Tokyo (or Yokohama or Kobe or Niokko," etc., as the case may be.

No place mentioned once can be given again. After all answer the qnestion, it becomes the turn of the children to question the fox as to its native place.

"I am a large fox from a mountain fat away," saying which the fox tries to capture the children, who run away in different directions. The fox runs after them, and captures one, who becomes then the fox.

The most interesting part of this game is to look at the children, who answer the questions of the fox, while they are afraid of being captured at any moment. This game is a favorite of children in western Japan.

"Towel Taking":—A number of children select by "janken" (mora) a king, a beggar and a "natto-uri" (steamed-bean-howker). A towel is necessary to make the straw-wrapper of the beans.

The children stand in a row with the king at the right end and the beggar at the left end. The "natto-uri" is outside the line and hands the towel to the beggar, who puts out his right hand and places the towel on the palm. The "natto-uri" tries to snatch the towel, when the beggar grasps the towel tightly to prevent its being taken by the other. If the towel is snatched from the beggar, the "natto-uri" wins. If he is unsuccessful, he is degraded to the post of beggar, while the former beggar becames the "natto-uri" and places the towel on the plam of the next child and proceeds as above. If the "natto-uri" is successful, he passes on to the next on the right. In this way, the game continues until it becomes the turn of the king. If he loses, he is reduced to the position of the beggar, and if he wins, he remains the king. The child opposing the king is honoured with the position next to the king. If the king wins the game five times, or retains his position through five games, he is granted the privilege of making the one standing next to his "child." This child serves as guardian of the king. If the "natto-uri" wins the game against all, including the king, the latter has the privilege of commanding his "child" to again fight the "natto-uri." If the "child" wins, the king retains his position, while the beaten "natto-uri" has to resume the game beginning with the beggar again. The "natto-uri" who has beaten same children and is then beaten takes his position on the right of the ones whom he has beaten. The one beating him assumes

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the position of "natto-uri" and commences against those next higher with the view if taking the kingship. The "natto-uri" cannot, however, take the place of the king's child even if he should beat the latter.

If the king succeeds in winning the sixth game with the "natto-uri," he gets another "child." When he thus has two guardians, his position is quite strong. This privilege is only obtained by winning through his single efforts, and not by the help of his "child" or "children." The most interesting part of this game is to see the changes of position of the "natto-uri", the king and the beggar.

"Yadoya-domari":—A traveller is chosen from the children in the game and the rest become objects or persons in the hotel, such as manager, maid, rice, newspaper, postage stamps, etc. All must well remember their functions. The traveller then enters the room and asks the hotel manager for a room. As soon as he says this the manager stands up. Then, the traveller asks for an ink-stone or postage-stamps, etc. At once the ink-stone or postage-stamp children must stand up, and then sit down again. Those who do not stand up at once or stand up in mistake, are punished. The traveller relates an interesting story, in the course of which he introduces his requests. This is in order to absorb his hearers in his story so that they may forget to stand up when he springs a request.

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FISHES IN JAPANESE WATERS

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of the Leland Stanford Jr. Uuiversity of Califoruia, who knows more about fishes in general and particularly about the fishes of Japan than any other man, made the following complete presentation of this subject in an address before a notable gathering at the Imperial Fisheries Institute, Tokyo.

I WANT to tell you something about fishes of Japan as a whole; there are about 800 different kinds. I came here 22 years ago and traveled from one end of this group of islands to the other and it was one of the most wonderful trips I ever made because I saw all these various fishes and found 200 kinds that had never been seen before.

My second trip to Japan was for an entirely different reason. I tried to tell the people of war and peace and what kind of mischief would be done if they got into war; and it proved worse than I told them when it came. I have returned this time to meet my friends and get some more fishes. The next time I am due here in 1933; then I will not meet all of you, for while some of the professors remain the student body changes. I spoke here 11 years ago.

These 800 different kinds of fishes in Japanese waters came from somewhere; the fishes all over the world come from somewhere, but we do not want to think of them as always being where they now are. Every kind of fish is found everywhere in the world except where it cannot get, just as the flying fish cannot get to the North Pole—and then sometimes when they reach a certain region they cannot maintain themselves and perish. When some fish are put into a new place they all die off; ordinarily when a fish comes to a new region it finds new food, new environments and in fact an entire new gantlet to run, as all kinds of animals and plants have done in migrating. It depends on whether they can adjust themselves to this new life as to whether they live or die.

You people in Japan have run the gantlet of the ages and have stood, but if you had not been able to stand it you would have died off. Fveryone of you has a long ancestry that was not broken through the ages coming down to your birth, for had any one of these ancestors died before he grew up you would not be here.

I want to tell you something of where these fishes of Japan came from for Japan has not always been here. This group of islands came up out of the sea about two million years ago. We cannot measure the exact length of time but must more or less guess at it, but when Japan came up out of the sea it was due to the elevation of volcanoes and land that was not volcanic. A volcano is a steam hole,

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and when water meets hot rocks there is an explosion which pushes the earth up and causes earthquakes. Most of the earthquakes in Japan are explosions of this nature.

When Japan came up out of the sea China and other parts of the Asiatic mainland were already here, and many of the fishes of Japan came from Chinese waters. Most fishes like to live near the shore because there is more to eat there and most of the species do not like to swim long distances. Thus the first class of fishes in Japan is composed of those that came from China; we call them the Japanese shore fishes.

Starting down around the Philippine Islands there is a current of very warm water, called the Black Current, which comes north along Formosa and the Japanese coast and continues on northward until it reaches the Islands near Alaska. There it becomes cold and, turning southward, passes along the coast of California as a cold current, making the waters along the Californian coast colder in summer than those of Japan. In the winter, however, California is warmer than Japan because of other currents coming near the coast from the sea. When this Black Current reaches the coast of Mexico it turns out and gets lost.

The black current carries along with it a great many young fishes; a grown fish will not move with the current but the little ones get out into it and are carried along. An ocean current is a sphere of influence, for these little fishes from the warm waters around the Philippines are carried along, so that they are found around Formosa and all along the coast of Japan up to Misaki. That makes the second class of fishes in Japan those brought up by the black current from the warm southern waters.

The South Sea has a long string of islands from Java clear over to the Marquesas Island, and from one island to another is a sphere of influence.—Then go on to Hawaii and we find the same general kind of fishes but with marked differrences due to the different environment in which they have lived, just as people on the islands find themselves changed in the time.

The islands of Japan are about the same size as those of Great Britain, but there are five times as many fishes here as in the waters surrounding the British Isles because of the wash of the warm current bringing these fishes from other parts. By the time the Gulf Stream reaches England, however, the fishes are all worn out and do not survive in their new surroundings.

Then you have a current coming down from the north which is cold, and here the cold current meets the warm current. This northern current brings many fishes to Japanese waters, also, which are very much different from the other species. Besides these, you also have the fishes of the rivers which have come from Siberia and Korea. One way or another they get across; the carp found in Japan originally came from Korea. Various kinds of fishes found here came from China and, getting into the rivers, have been changed from their ancestors on the Asiatic mainland; none of these kinds found here is exactly the same as the same species now found in China. That is a fundamental point of the origin of the species; after arriving in a new place they are altered, forming what I have called twin species which are not different but still are not exactly

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alike. Many of the fishes of Japan are twins to fishes found in Alaska and China. The most remarkable case of twin species is found in America. There you have the Isthmus of Panama where North and South America have been connected ever the time when Japan rose up out of the sea. Being thus connected, we find the same kinds of fishes on both the northern and southern continents, but they have become widely scattered and have undergone big changes.

In regard to the fresh fishes of Japan, they are almost all the same but still different because certain parts of the country are separated from other parts. You get a fresh water fish and you can almost tell where it came from. Lake Biwa has many kinds of fishes that are nor found in any other place, and in the north of Japan are many kinds of trout—we do not know just how many kinds there are in Japan. There are also many kinds of salmon that are found in the northern part of Japan.

So you have, first, those fishes that came from China—the different kinds of tai and others. Then you have those that came from the warm waters to the south and those that came down from the north; and you have those that live in the rivers. You also have another kind those that swim in the open sea; they are large and have strong muscles, being called maguro (big fish); they are not moved about by currents. The longer the fishermen work the farther they get out into the open sea, and there are more of these maguro in the market now because more deep sea fishing is being done now. The flying fishes belong to this same class; some are still found near the shore but many go far out. I caught one which came on board a ship 309 miles out. Down in the warm waters of Japan there are many flying fishes.

The fishes of the open sea near Japan are about the same as those found near Hawaii and Samoa and all through the Pacific. Some of the sharks live near the shore also. Mackerel of many kinds belong in this group, usually swimming in big shoals for long distances.

Out in the deep sea there live other kinds of fishes. In the deep water I have caught fishes three miles down, putting down a great net with iron edges and fastening it to a steamer; then when the steamer drags the net along it scrapes the bottom, gathering these deep sea specimens. All the fishes living down deep in the ocean are black, since the sea is black and their color conforms to their environment. Some have large eyes and some have no eyes at all; some have in the front of their mouth a long arrangement like a fishing pole by which they catch the small fishes. Many carry lanterns or rows of shining spots, and some have headlights so that they can swim about. Most of those species that carry the bright, however, use them to get away from other fishes. There are probably 100 kinds here that carry these lights. The remarkable thing about it is that the fishes with luminous spots have large eyes, but those that do not have any lanterns have no eyes at all.

These make up the principal kinds of fishes that you have in Japan—the original stock that came from China, those from the south, those from the north, those in the fresh water, those from the deep sea and those from the bottom of the deep sea.

Following it over the world, I have found the study of fishes very interesting and I believe I have shown that the origin of the species is almost entirely dependent

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on separation. I speak of this in regards to fishes, but it is just as true with plants and human beings. You have on the shores of Japan two kinds of pine tree, but in the United States they are different and grow away from the shore. We have one kind of pine found on Monterey Bay in a region of 50 miles that is very much like these pines growing along the shores of Japan. That kind of pine came from Japan some time or other; that this may be possible is shown by the fact that several years ago a man last control of his boat in the ocean near Japan and it drifted to California.

Those people in America we call the Indians some time or other came across from Asia. As with the Indians, these pines have undergone a change, but it is only in a little district where you ever find the Japanese pines in America—that is the only place where the pine comes down in the sea on the Pacific coast of America. Birds which have crossed from your side of the Pacific to the other have changed, and the fishes have likewise changed.

The living forms on the west side of Japan are much the same as on the other side. There is some difference, however. It is interesting to think of all these forms of life in one place as being twins of those on the other side of some barrier, on the other side of the sea, the mountains or the desert. These fishes that have come to Japan from China have changed much less than the others. It is interesting in another way. Along the coast of California we have found great masses of fossil fishes that are about as old as Japan. I have 80 kinds of fossil fishes. They are very similar to those species existing now except that they have changed some during the succeeding generations just as different races of men have changed, and just as the grizzly bear has evolved from the small bear. The question is how many of those have come ftom Japan. We have 30 kinds of anago in California to two here, but they seem to have come from Japan. These two kinds in Japan seem to be the ancestors of those in California; it seems these forms started in Japan and spread over the Atlantic Ocean to England and to Alaska and down to California comparatively later because, while we find the skeletons of many other fishes, we do not find many of these. By studying these fossil fishes we find where they came from; one had come from the Mediterranean. Most of them lived two million years ago.

We do not know anything about the fossil fishes of Japan, but I have found a few shark teeth and one fossil herring which is different from any we have now. The shark teeth found in Japan are quite similar to those found on the other side of the Pacific, but the herring are not. While you are studying fishes to eat there is another side to marine life, because there are so many things to know. There are 13,000 kinds of fishes known now. It has been my good fortune to discnver 2,000 kinds and Professor Tanaka has discovered 50.

All these things are interesting not alone in themselves but because they are all the work of the highest Power in the universe. The Lord has put His stamp on all He has made and by studying the relations we work out the problem of the origin of the species of life. I had the misfortune in securing my education to study the language of many other lands but not to learn the Japanese language. However, during my three visits to Japan I have learned two words, arigato and sayonara."

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FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

Linguistic Adviser Endorses Japanese Spelling

The most competent people to frame a national spelling are the nationals themselves, declared Prof. H. E. Palmer, linguistic adviser to the Department of Education, in an recent address in support of the Japanese, as opposed to the Hepburn or foreign system of romanization of the Japanese language. "The Japanese know their own sound system, their own basis of articulation, better than any foreigner ever can," he said.

Before defending "Nippon Romazi," the language specialist explained that he used to object to the system he now advocates. The Chinese characters were beautiful and he hated to see the language lose their picturesque forms, but he said that because the jinrikisha is more picturesque than the tramcar no one would advocate the abolition of tramcars. A second objection was that foreigners were familiar with the system devised by Hepburn.

As a phonetician he used to believe that the Hepburn system was not a reform, but a retrogression. But about the time of his conversion to the Japanese system Professor Jones of University College, London, one of the world's foremost phoneticians, was working on a new alphabet for the English language. Professor Jones worked on the principle that not phone (sounds), but phonemes ("one or more sounds mutually interchangeable in a given language,") have to be the basis of the new alphabet. He pointed out that there are four distinct pronunciations of the vowel in the word "come," which together constitute a phoneme, and the new English alphabet has but a single symbol for all four.

A reformed alphabet, he said, however, is not to be confounded with a phonetic transcription, which is for scientific purposes and can give a perfect photograph, as it were, of speech. Those, are not the purposes of a reformed alphabet, which, in English, for instance, would have to provide a symbol for the final "r" in such words as "better" and "father" because although it is not pronounced in the south of England, it is pronounced in one way or another by the people in the west and north of England and in Scotland and Ireland and in most parts of the United States and Canada. A reformed English alphabet would not be for the use of a small group of people who pronounced English in a particular way, but for the common writing and printing purposes of all people whose mother tongue was English.

Professor Palmer stated that it had become evident to him when his Japanese friends had explained it that to the Japanese ear and mind "shi" and "si" were interchangeable sounds—were a phoneme. "Tu" and "tsu" were another, and "ri" "li" and what might be conveniently written "di" still another. The ideal, "one sound, one symbol," was unworkable when it came to writing down a national language. The practical and really scientific is "one phoneme, one symbol," he said, and the promoters of the Japanese reform, working independently, hit upon on this principle. They evolved a system broad enough to embrace all the different shades of pronunciation found in Japan and based upon a principle which it had taken English phoneticians 20 years to find out.

The British linguistic specialist said the chief objection to Nippon Romazi came from foreigners, who found Hepburn's system easy Nippon Romazi difficult, but he advised Japanese to pay no very great attention to the objections of

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foreigners, for Japanese spelling is for the Japanese he said, and not for foreigners. He said he thought Nippon Romaji satisfied all the requirements of Japanese grammar and to such foreigners who wanted to learn the Japanese spoken language and study the Japanese sound system he recommended the alphabet of the International Phoneties Association.

—*Japan Advertiser.*

A Leader explains the Romaji movement

The Japanese system of spelling: differs from the Hepburn in the following syllables:

Hepburn			Japanese
shi			= si
ji (zhi)			= zi
chi			= ti
ji			= di
tsu			= tu
dzu			= du
fu			= hu
sha	shu	sho	= sya syu syo
cha	chu	cho	= tya tyu tyo
(zha	zhu	zho)	= zya zyu zyo
ja	ju	jo	
ju	ju	jo	= dya dyu dyo

These differences make the Japanese system exactly correspond to the "syllabus of fifty sounds" which is known to govern the conjugation of Japanese verbs and to represent in the simplest manner other relations regarding practical uses of Japanese sounds.

The merit of the system is being steadily acknowledged among the Japanese people. It has been officially adopted by the Central Meteorlogical Observatory in writing Japanese names of places and by the Survey Office on the "International Map of Japan," which latter must be said to be the authentic map of Japan. In the nautical maps also, the Japanese spelling is going to take the place of the Hepburnian. The Nippon Romazikwai now has 3,000 members.

There are, it is true, some Romaziists who adhere still to the Hepburnian system in the belief that it is more phonetic or scientific, but, it can scarcely be doubted that they will soon be converted to the Japanese system.

We fear the official or public institutions that will be the last to adopt the improved system will be those which use Romazi for the benefit of foreigners, such as railway stations, post offices, etc., since foreigners generally use the Hepburnian orthography.

There can be no question that the progress of the use of Romazi serves to bring foreigners in Japan into closer contact with the Japanese life.

—*Tamaru Takuro.*

Wanted, A Political Philosopher

The governing of a country involving the interests and welfare of millions of human beings is a serious business. It requires intellect and philosophy of the highest order. When one talks of politics, one may not give a thought to statesmanship; it may too often be taken for granted that a political game suggests no such a thing as the happiness of a nation; but in the generally accepted sense of the term politics, the Government of a people with their thousand and one interests is implied. Success in political life needs a practical mind; but the politics of a country can be developed only by political philosophy. A cause or movement is first conceived by a big mind; it is disseminated by public speakers and writers; and then it becomes practical politics. Those actually engaged in politics are too occupied with their immediate business for deep consideration of a question.

The presence of a political philosopher in a parliament is not merely ornamental, his service is of practical value. In the political history of modern England, we are impressed by the splendid service rendered by political philosophers. The work of Burke as a political philosopher was more valuable than that of Pitt. In America, we find the same thing. Jefferson and Hamilton did more with their political philosophy than with their administration in placing the politics of their country on a firm foundation.

A grievous defect of the politics of this country is the absence of a political philosopher to lead public opinion and give direction to the national policy. There is none among our professed politicians who has written for the past decade or two a book which has opened a new doctrine. There does not exist a book written by a politician which we can turn to for guidonce and inspiration in the solution of political questions.

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Ozaki and Inukai may perhaps be called two political philosophers who are more or less exercising influence upon progress of our politics. The former certainly has vision but lacks deep philosophy. The latter is endowed with a philosophical turn of mind. but his mind is too narrow, too Oriental to perceive the extent and depth of an international affair.

An urgent need of Japon today is a political philosopher who can create a cause and preach a doctrine with a wide knowledge of international affairs and a strong intellect. Until such a philosopher appears, the politics of this fair land will remain in the low stage in which they now find themselves.—*Japan Times and Mail.*

Higher Education

The publication of the draft Budget for next year has again called forth agitation in the student class for the promotion of their respective schools. A comprehensive educational program, prepared and executed in part by the former Seiyukai Government, had for its main purpose the diffusion of higher education by establishing an adequate number of institutions of learning. To carry out the program the expedient was resorted to of promoting a certain number of existing schools to a higher grade. Many colleges presented themselves as condidates for promotion; and the agitation went on furiously. It was, of coutse, impossible to satisfy the wishes of all aspirants; the Minister of Educotion had to make some choice, and Nakahashi, then at the head of the Department, was the butt of attack and reproach.

There remains much to be desired in the system of higher education in Japan; percentage of those who receive higher education in this country cannot compare with, for instanee, that of the United States, where every honest citizen is afforded the chance of pursuing higher education; but we doubt if the urgently needed thing is the creation of Government endowment Universities in as great a number as possible in as short a time as possible. What is really more desired is not the substance but the name of a University, which has caught the fancy of students who want to be able to say that they are graduates of a university.

There is not a nice distinction between a college and a university in the present educational system of the country. All the institutions of learning which provide a college course are called universities, although there is only one college giving an undergraduate course. One remarkable instance is that of the Tokyo University of Commerce (which is the official name in English). A university in the American, and more in the English, sense is an institution which is a congregation of colleges giving both undergraduate and graduate coursee. In that sense the Tokyo University of Commerce ought to be called the Tokyo College of Commerce.

It is an absurd idea to convert a collge into a university at a moment's notice without making proper preparations. The true merit of a university is the work of research. The value of research work is incalculable in this scientific age; and any civilized country cannot afford to neglect the matter. The number of schools where a college course is given should be increased. Universities which may not necessarily be great in number should be better equipped and better organized, so that they would be able to produce better results in research. The policy which aims at the creation, as if by a magic wand, of a number of institutions which are of half undergraduate and half graduate courses, is not calculated to answer the pressing needs of higher education in this country.—*Japan Times and Mail.*

New Budget

The Home Office appropriations in the new budget approved by the Cabinet represent much increase compared with the previous Budget. There is however a reduction of the share of the national treasury in the expense of riparian works, and postponement of all defrayals out of the national coffer toward harbor reconstruction expenditure until the fiscal year of 1929. The suspension of state aid for these undertakings will endanger local finances.

The Education Department estimates for the next fiscal year reach ¥86,798,-

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000, an increase of ¥28,450,000 as compared with the previous year. It is satisfactory that the state subsidy for primary school education has been increased from ¥10,000,000 to ¥40,000,000, also that the establishment of institutes for physical culture and the encouragement of education for the blind and the dumo have been decided upon.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce estimates are put at about ¥50,000,000, practically the same as the previous Budget.The new items involve the total of only ¥9,200,000. This is rather discouraging. The authorities very often attach too much importance to military interests, while giving too little attention to the promotion of industrial interests. The destiny of the country depends on the security of national life, which, in turn, hinges on the wholesome development of the country's industry. Industry is of far greater importance to the state than military matters.

The War Department estimates show a decrease of ¥47,000,000 but as ¥20,000,000 represents the amount saved as the natural consequence of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Tsingtao the real decrease does not exceed ¥22,000,000. This is, moreover, counterbalanced by the new demand for the yearly apportionment of ¥2,000,000 for arms of new pattern, with the result that the construction of the actual, is ¥20,000,000, only 10 per cent reduction. This speaks very little for the sincerity of the military authorities.

The Navy Department strongly opposed the postponement by one year of the auxiliary fleet. It is natural that their view, based on the actuality of the national defence, should have been accepted by the Cabinet.—*Kokumin*

Chinese Finance

In order to tide over its financial difficulties, the Peking Government a short time ago made a plan to obtain a loan on the security of the surplus of the salt gabelle. The consortium, was unwilling to grant the loan on account of unsettled political conditions. Peking again made a proposal for a loan of 70,000,000 yuan for the purpose of readjustment of foreign loans.

In May when the Mukden-Chihli conflict ended the Corps diplomatique in Peking, decided a loan to China would expedite the settlement of the situation, but Japan, England, America, and France did not consider that a loan was opportune. We have always maintained that a loan was inadvisable in view of the fact that hitherto loans to China were misappropriated and simply served to benefit a certain party and entangle the situation. —*Tokyo Asahi.*

Future of China and Kwantung

There are but two ways to save China from the present chaotic conditions. One is joint administration by the Powers. The other is reconstruction by the Chinese themselves. The first is impractical, because it would wound the amour propre of the Chinese and meet with strong opposition from Japan. The new financial consortium has for its object "the substitution of international co-operation in China for international competition" as Sir Charles Addis aptly remarked. It is an organ destined to save China from being divided among ambitious Powers. The Chinese, however, do not see the consortium in that light. They regard it as a preliminary step to international control of China. They are suspicious of any plan, however well-intentioned which can be construed as meddling with their internal administration. Japan is also opposed to such a plan because it will jeopardise the sovereignty of China and leads to the eventual division of the Middle Kingdom. The only way left is the reconstruction of China.

This presupposes effective support by the Powers both economically and politically. The first condition for such support must be the fusion of the Northern and Southern sections and the establishment of a strong central Government. This can be effected only by abolishing the Tuchun system which is the source of the present internal strife in China.

It is an established opinion in Japan that no support should be given until there appears a competent statesman, who has ability to effect unification of China.

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So long as the Powers support the Tuchuns, the internal strife in China will never cease and China will be the field for the next world war. House of the Representatives of China recently demanded the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese treaties concluded in May, 1915, meaning thereby that they want to take back from Japan the concessions regarding Kwantung and the South Manchuria Railway. The president is said to have told the press in Peking that Kwantung is the Alsace-Lorraine of China. In short, China wants to regard the territory as her "Irridenta." These concessions were directly ceded from Russia as the result of the Russo-Japanese war. Japan thinks that the occupation of the province is the surest guarantee of her own safety.

The demand of the Chinese is only reasonable, from a Japanese point of view, provided China is strong enough to repel any aggressive designs of a third Power to occupy the territory. The Chinese Government does not, as yet, formally demand cancellation of the treaties of 1915, but if such a demand is made our only answer is "No, not until we are confident that a strong central Government has been established to which we can safely confide the rule of Kwantung Province which is the front door to Korea."

China, Japan and Kwantung

The Mukden prefectural assembly has debated a bill for memorializing the Central Government for the recovery of Kwantung province and the Peking Government has already created a special commission for the study of the question.

In an interview which he granted Japanese journalists President Li gave indication of the desire of the Chinese government to regain possession of Kwantung province. An agitation for the recovery of the leased territory is finding suoport among the Chinese people.

The Chinese contention is based on the fact that the term of the lease under the old Russo-Chinese treaty expires March 27, 1923, and that at the Washington conference the powers consented to return to China the Chinese territories they hold in lease. The Chinese argument is untenable, unless the invalidity of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 and the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the two government is first proved. It also ignores the fact that there is a distinct difference, historically, between Kwantung province and Kiaochow, Wei-hai-wei and Kwangchow which Japan, Britain and France are going to return to China. Chinese statesmen and publicists declare that the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 is invalid because it was concluded under duress, and that Japan's occupation of Kwantung province has no other basis than the Russian rights to which she succeeded after the Russo-Japanese war. This is very unreasonable. If the Chinese argument is accepted, hardly any treaty concluded by the powers with China which can be regarded as valid. This is why the powers recognized Japan's claims regarding the settlement of the Shantung issue at the Versailles conference, and why the resolutions regarding China were adopted at Washington with the understanding that the vested rights and interests of the powers in China should not be affected.

Japan waged two wars, on which she staked her national existence, for Kwantung province. The war with Russia served to remove a common menace to Japan and China, to say nothing of having promoted peace and order in the Far East. We therefore urge the Chinese Government and people to use much caution and circumspection in the discussion of this problem until Japan first approaches the Chinese Government in a spirit of good will with an overture for the return of the territory on certain conditions.

In case China shows herself able to preserve peace and order in Manchurian as well as it is maintained at present Japan will not raise any very strong objection to China's claims for recovery of the territory.—*Tokyo Asahi.*

Sino-Japanese Treaty

The House of Representatives in Peking has passed a resolution demanding the nullification of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1916,[5] based on the so-called twenty-one demands. In view of the fact that the lease of Liaotung Peninsula

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provided for by the old Russo-Japanese Treaty expires next year, the Chinese have started fresh movements in order to deprive Japan of her privileges in Manchuria. So far the people in this country have paid little attention to the question, taking it as a foregone conclusion that even if such reckless movements were started in China, they would not attain their object.

In China jingoists get popularity by raising cries against Japan. The Sino-Japanese Agreement has always afforded them a good subject.

Nullification of a treaty without proper reason is a breach of international law. The passage of the resolution is a challenge to the friendship of the two countries. The five items of desiderata in the Sino-Japanese Agreement were removed by Japan at the Washington Conference. The items concerning Shantung also are removed with the termination of the Peking Conference. There remains nothing in the Sino-Japanese Agreement that is inimical to the interests of China.

Japan obtained special rights and privileges in Manchuria as the result of two ruinous wars, in which she staked her fate. Japan did not make war on China to gain privileges. The feebleness of China induced the invasion of Manchuria by Russia, menacing the peace in the Far East. Japan was obliged to fight to remove the menace and obtained privileges in Manchuria in return for the enormous sacrifices paid. When this is taken into consideration China cannot in reason make a demand on Japan to withdraw these privileges.—*Nichi Nichi.*

Loans To China

At the time of the Terauchi Cabinet, the Kogyo, Chosen, and Taiwan Banks jointly sdvanced ¥100,000,000 to China at the instance of the Government. At that period, there was a boom and the country was inundated with specie. In view of this, and for other purposes, the Terauchi Cabinet thought it advisable that the banks maks a loan to China. China has not paid a cent of interest and the three banks were obliged to convert the amount of the interest payable at the end of 1921 into another loan on the security of the salt revenue. There is little hope that China will pay the annual interest on the ¥100,000,000 loan, amounting to ¥8,000,000. from this year.

The loan was advanced on the proceeds of the bonds issued by the Industrial Bank and guaranteed by the Government, and therefore, in case the three banks find it difficult to redeem the bonds, the Government is bound to assume responsibility. The bankers are also to blame for reckless investments, for they are in a position to decline the request of a Government in such matters. Things have come to such a pass that something must be done. If the matter is left as it is, it will greatly affect the economic relations between two countries. The best way is to induce China to redeem the loan by means of the sinking fund system, which the Peking Government ought to adopt if it means to readjust its finance.

The loan has been a complete failure, and the Government and bankers should learn a lesson from this bitter experience. —*Jiji Shimpo.*

Japan and the Neaa East

If the decision of the Angora National Assembly to dethrone the Sultan and create a Turkish Republic was the outcome of the awakening of the Turkish people, it may be hailed as an advance in popular ideas. The Caliphate is retained by the ex-Sultan, but it is open to doubt whether the Caliph, deprived of political power, will be capable of retaining the trust aud confidence of Mohammedans. If the ex-Sultan cannot retain it, the recent revolvtion will prove disastrous to the new Turkish Republic. — *Chugai Shogyo.*

Future of China

The political situation in China is going from bad to worse. China is a disorganized country, split into factions, and the Peking Government is not recognized by the Southerners. Hitherto, the Peking Government commanded some measure of influence in North China, but it is now entirely gone, and the formation of a Ministry is attended with great difficulties.

The state finance has long since been

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reduced to a state of bankruptcy, the revenue is short the salaries of officials, military officers and soldiers are in arrears, the payment of interest on foreign loans is an impossibility, the Powers are not willing to accommodate China with further loans, and the strong probabllity is that China will he declared bankrupt ultimately. If China places her finance under international control, there is hope for a readjustment. The Chinese themselves do not like it, though financial experts of the Powers are agreed in urging its advisability. What we are afraid of for the sake of China is that the present condition of China will lead to the non-recognition of the Peking Government by the Powers and of the international control of Chinese finance.—*Kokumin.*

Robert Young

Robert Young, editor and proprietor of the *Japan Chronicle*, died at Shioya, near Kobe, on Nov. 7th at the age of 64 years.

Mr. Young, a Londoner of Scottish ancestry, came to Japan in 1888 to join the staff of the *Hyogo News*, one of the earliest of newspapers established in this country, and since that time has been a leading journalistic figure in Japan.

In 1891 he establisbed the *Kobe Chronicle*, which earned a well-deserved reputation in "covering" the news events of the Meiji period. He purchased the *Hyogo News* in 1898 and, converting it into an afternoon daily, continued to publish both papers. A few months after Mr. Young purchased it, however, the news plant was burned and the publisher combined the two papers. The paper, with an augmented news staff and a special news service from London, continued to make progress and about 1902 it was enlarged from four to eight pages. The name was then changed to the *Japan Chronicle.*

Mr. Young's editorship has always been characterized by fearless criticism and frank statement of opinion. Being a close student of political and social problems, both in Japan and in the British Empire, and possessed of a very facile pen, he has built up a wide reputation as an editorial writer. Though critical, on many occasions destructively so, of conditions in Japan, he has just as freely criticised the Government of his own country.

The newspaper which he directed went through the period when official Japan was struggling to abolish extraterritoriality. Though he contributed in great measure to make a Kobe model settlement under foreign administration, he advocated bringing foreigners under the law of Japan and against the opinion of many of his foreign readers he championed the Japanese cause. He advocated the formation of the International Committee to serve as a link between foreigners and the Japanese officials after the abolition of the Municipal Council, and largely through his advocacy it was formed. One of the new organization's achievements was the securing of a plot of ground at Kasugano as a foreign cemetery.

When the perpetual lease issue arose Mr. Young strongly supported the side of the foreigners. The issue was settled in their favor at The Hague. When the World War broke out he took the stand that the Allies must muster all possible forces to gain victory, and his three sons promptly entered the military service of their country. But after the signing of the treaty of peace he has been a most strenuous advocate for a revision of the Versailles pact to make it less severe against former enemies.

Mr. Young also took a great interest in the question of the nationality of British children born in Japan, strongly advocating the right of the second and the third generations to be British subjects.—*Japan Advertiser.*

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TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS: CONDUCTS TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS

Subscribed Capital - - - -	¥ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - -	17,500,000
Reserve Fund - - - - -	3,094,340
Deposits - - - - - -	116.740,264

City Branches:—Torihatago-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.
10, Ginza Nichome, Kyobashi-ku.
Aioi-cho Gochome, Honjo-ku.
15, Matsunaga-cho, Kanda-ku.
1, Kitadaimon-cho, Shitaya-ku.

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THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED		Yen 100,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID-UP		„ 60,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	(Jan. 1922)	„ 33,900,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

NO. 1, SURUGA-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU
TOKYO

BRANCHES:

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OTARU,	NAKANOSHIMA(Osaka),	MOJI,
YOKOHAMA,	NISHI (Osaka),	WAKAMASTU (Kyushu),
NAGOYA,	KAWAGUCHI (Osaka),	FUKUOKA,
KYOTO,	HIROSHIMA,	KOBE,
NAGASAKI,	SHANGHAI,	NEW YORK.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

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印刷所　福音印刷株式會社　東京市京橋區銀座四丁目一番地

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THE MITSUBISHI BANK, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed = = Yen 50,000,000
Capital Paid-up = = = „ 30,000,000

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. MANZO KUSHIDA

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

Mr. MIKITARO KIKUCHI Mr. KIYOSHI SEJIMO

Mr. TAKEO KATO

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, Yayesu-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED . . . . . **Yen 50,000,000**

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TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS:

"TOTAKU TOKYO"

PRESIDENT:

Y. ISHIZUKA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Viscount N. Matsudaira
T. Kawakami, Esq.
J. Hitomi, Esq.
J. Natsuaki, Esq.

BRANCHES:

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Established 1887

Head Office, Tokyo

Business Headquarters, Hiogo

26 Cotton Mills With 533,376 Spindles and 7,492 Looms.
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Capital Subscribed	**Y. 17,427,650.000**
Capital Paid-up	**15,786,970.000**
Reserves	**24,938,191.000**
Funds for Special Purposes	**6,901,427.826**
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	**17,837,788.291**

(Including Amount brought forward from Last Account)

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

Sanji Muto, Esq.

Directors:

MASAZUMI FUJI, Esq. — RIOKICHI NAGAO, Esq.
HISAKICHI MAYEYAMA, Esq. — HACHISOU YAMAGUCHI, Esq.
SUTESABURO HASHIZUME, Esq. — HACHIRO FUKUHARA, Esq.
YEISAKU MOCHIZUKI, Esq.

Auditors:

TOSHI HIRAGA, Esq. — HIROTA NOZAKI, Esq.
KUNINOSUKE KIYOOKA, Esq. — ZENZABURO YASUDA, Esq.
YOSHIBUMI MUROTA, Esq.

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For the benefit of those female operatives, in the employ of the Company's Mills, who desire to acquire knowledge and attainments necessary for daily life by availing themselves of their spare time, the Kanebo Girls' School has been established one for each Mill. At this school, reading, writing, spelling, conversation, mathematics, house-keeping, singing, and ethics are taught. If the girls so desire, they are instructed in the art of sewing exclusively.

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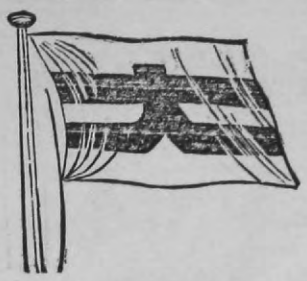

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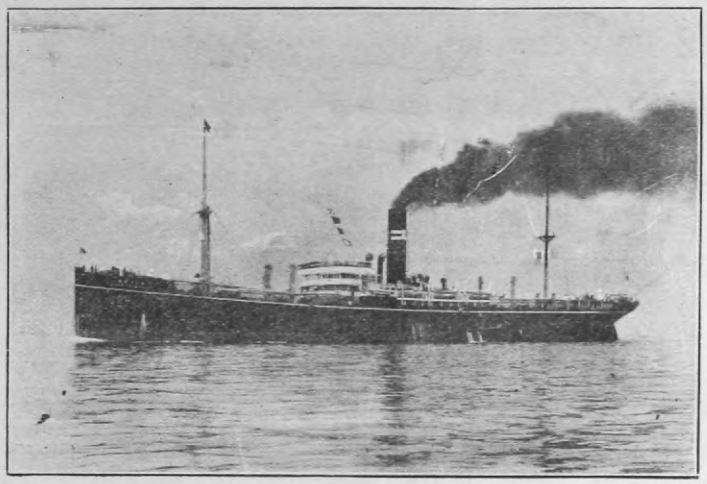

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JAPAN-NORTH AMERICA LINES:

HONGKONG-PUGET SOUND LINE: Fortnighly

SINGAPORE-PUGET SOUND LINE Monthly

HONGKONG-NEW ORLEANSLINE: (via Cuba) Monthly

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE: (via Colombo) Fortnightly

JAPAN-JAVA LINE: Monthly

JAPAN-SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) LINE: Monthly

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